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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Tomorrow showers. LONDON: Cloudy, cold and windy. Temp. 10-4 (50-39). Tomorrow variable. ROME: Showers. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). NEW YORK: Clear. Ter 7-9 (63-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 12 S. | Lebanon | £1.25 |
| Belgium | 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg | 20 L.Fr. |
| Denmark | 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco | 2.50 Dr. |
| Eire | 16 P. | Netherlands | 1.80 Flor. |
| Finland | 2.50 F.M. | Nigeria | 50 K. |
| France | 2.50 F. | Norway | 3 N.Kr. |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Portugal | 12 Esc |
| Great Britain | 15 P. | Spain | 30 Ptas. |
| Greece | 18 Drs | Sweden | 2.50 S.Kr. |
| India | Rs 9 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Iran | 40 Rials | Turkey | T.£2 |
| Italy | 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 20.35 |
| Israel | L.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia | 9 D. |



Associated Press.

**AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT—Four of the six world leaders currently meeting at the Château de Rambouillet near Paris during a break yesterday for lunch. From left to right are Premier Takeo Miki of Japan, President Gerald Ford of the U.S., President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain.**

# Paris Summit Tackles Recession, Money Plan

## *Accord Seen On Currency Float Curbs*

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT).—The 32-month experiment in more or less freely floating exchange rates is drawing to a close. Exchange rates will continue to float but less than before.

U.S. officials attending the three-day economic summit conference of the six leading industrialized capitalist states at the Château de Rambouillet refused to confirm that an agreement had been reached on this question.

However, West German officials said that agreement in principle had been reached to smooth and stabilize the fluctuations of currency rates and French officials said that they expect an agreement to be reached.

Whether or not the United States goes along, it appears that a stabilization effort will be made. U.S. spokesman William Seidman, who is President Ford's economic adviser, confirmed that the Europeans had told Mr. Ford that they would be willing to stabilize their rates against the dollar alone, even if the United States remained on the sidelines.

**Floating in Snake**

Eight European currencies are already linked in a joint float, the so-called "snake," wherein the currencies move up or down against each other only by a maximum 2.25 per cent—for a total spread of 5 per cent. What the Europeans, particularly the French, have in mind is the creation of a "super-snake" or "dragon," whereby the jointly floating currencies would move as a group against the dollar in a wider, but nevertheless fixed, margin.

The French thinking on this question runs along the lines of a very wide margin to begin with, perhaps something close to a 10-per-cent spread, which would be narrowed as the operation progressed.

It is understood, however, that the basic points from which the stabilization efforts would be made could be changed. For example, the 10-per-cent spread against the dollar could begin at 4.40 French francs and at a later date move up to 4.60 francs or down to 4.20 francs, as conditions warrant.

The ability of the Europeans to accomplish this on their own is subject to some doubt. It was their inability and unwillingness to do just this that started the generalized system of floating rates in March, 1973.

Mr. Seidman said that "we have made a major effort with each of the five participants to resolve these questions and are confident that we would find a way to wrap up this issue."

The final decision will be made by the chiefs of state and government tomorrow, when the summit meeting ends. Mr. Seidman said that the "parties are very close together and the President is satisfied with the progress in this area."

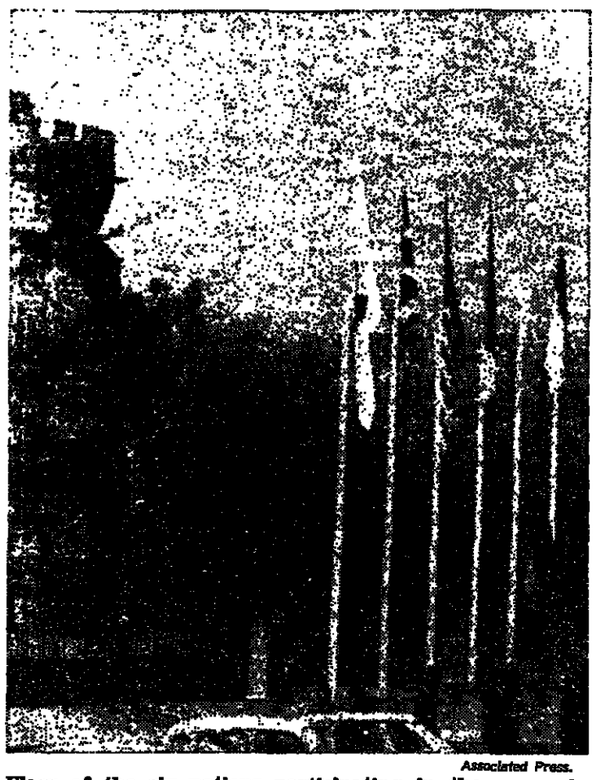
He said that talks before the meeting among the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan had laid the foundation for working out "a satisfactory solution."

But he insisted that "I am not confirming" any accord has been reached.

According to the conference sources, the agreement in principle would be put into workable form at the next regularly scheduled meeting of finance ministers —who will be in Paris next month and in Jamaica in January.

Mr. Seidman said that Mr. Ford

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

**Flags of the six nations participating in the economic summit at Rambouillet are raised outside the château.**

## *Ford Urges 'Return of Confidence'*

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT).—The six-nation economic summit meeting got under way this weekend with differing views on the origin of the recession and hope for only modest success on common measures to combat it.

Leaders from the United States, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Britain and France held their second day of talks at the nearby Château de Rambouillet and were preparing a joint declaration for tomorrow that, it is hoped, will rekindle confidence in democracy and free enterprise.

In his opening remarks yesterday, President Ford said that a "return of confidence is essential to the recovery of the economies involved." He said that he felt certain that the reflationary measures already taken in the six nations would lead to early recovery.

The declaration to be made tomorrow will contain a half-dozen points of agreement by the six nations, but the agreements are expected to be couched in very general terms. They will include:

- Fighting unemployment without fueling inflation.
- Greater monetary stabilization through more effective central bank intervention.
- Avoidance of trade protectionism.
- Resisting further oil-price increases.
- Helping countries in balance-of-payments troubles.

The agreement on several of these issues is expected to be largely symbolic. Britain, for example, will not renounce its rights to apply "selective import controls" if they are needed to help threatened industries. And Mr. Ford made it clear in remarks today that the United States did not believe that monetary policies are at the root of the recession or that central bank intervention would end it.

William Seidman, the President's chief economic aid, summed up the President's remarks tonight when he told the press that the way toward "smoothing unusual fluctuations in exchange rates" had to "be rooted in successful management of our domestic economies." No policy that counters market policy, said Mr. Ford, could remain in effect very long.

**Giscard Comment**

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing indicated that he was in partial agreement with Mr. Ford's statement when he told the other leaders that the immediate objective should not be monetary reform but to solve the problems of the economic cycle.

As they sat around the table at the chateau, flanked by their finance and foreign ministers, each of the six leaders offered his recipe for ending the recession. West German Chancellor

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

### Captive Whites Report S. African Artillery

## *MPLA Says Zaireans Join FNLA in Fighting*

*From Wire Dispatches*

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 16.—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has charged that Zairean troops are fighting alongside the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and that South Africa has sent them a battery of heavy artillery.

Commandante Juju, the MPLA's military spokesman, claimed that Portuguese mercenaries captured earlier this week in heavy fighting around Caxito, a strategic town 35 miles northeast of here, reported this.

Two of the Portuguese were displayed at a news conference yesterday at government headquarters. The nervous captives told foreign newsmen that they saw the South African 130-mm guns in Ambriz, the FNLA's stronghold 100 miles north of Luanda.

They also said they saw two battalions of Zairean infantry and a company of commandos in the coastal town. They did not say whether the South African guns were manned by white troops.

Zaire, formerly the Congo, neighbors Angola to the north and supports the FNLA with arms and cash, as do the United States and China.

South Africa, fearing encirclement by hostile black states if the MPLA triumphs in the struggle for control of this mineral-rich former Portuguese colony, backs a third group, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The FNLA and UNITA formed an uneasy alliance several months ago against the Soviet-backed MPLA. But in that time the war has escalated from a tribal feud between rival nationalists into a major international confrontation with the big powers involved.

Moscow reportedly is operating an airlift of weapons for the MPLA and there have been reports of an estimated 700 Cuban advisers helping MPLA units.

But Soviet sources denied a report in a Johannesburg newspaper that up to 400 Russian combat troops had arrived in Luanda, including members of tank units and jet pilots. "There are no Russian troops in Angola or certainly not at this stage," a senior Soviet correspondent said. At the same time the Soviet Union and the MPLA announced today they were establishing diplomatic relations.

**UNITA Statement**

In Lusaka the UNITA office tonight issued a statement denying reports that white South African soldiers were fighting for UNITA.

The whites who had been seen were Portuguese born in Angola who were fighting with UNITA, the statement said.

But in South Africa the reports that South Africans are involved are being met with silence by the government.

The front page of today's Rand Daily Mail had a blank space captioned: "A report on Angola which would have occupied this space has not been published because permission, which is required in terms of the law for such publication, has not been granted."

Government ministers refuse point blank to answer questions on the reports, which mostly come from within Angola.

The FNLA and UNITA hold the north and much of the south, with the MPLA squeezed in between.

**Column of Mercenaries**

The MPLA seems to be holding its own on the northern front but appears weaker in the south, where a column of FNLA mercenaries, supported by armored cars and helicopter gunships, apparently captured several towns in a northward advance up the coast.

The MPLA made no official announcement on the military situation but informed sources

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### *Foes' Fears of Coup Attempt Not Borne Out*

## 30,000 Stage Communist Rally in Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 16 (AP).—More than 30,000 Communist-led demonstrators filled central Lisbon's biggest square to overflowing today, calling for the downfall of the government, but there was no sign of the coup attempt that Socialist party leaders had said was imminent.

Before dispersing peacefully, the crowd chanted for the return to power of pro-Communist Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, who was replaced as premier two months ago.

"Vasco, Vasco, Vasco will return," the demonstrators yelled. They sang the Portuguese national anthem and the "Internationale," the Communist hymn. They also cheered the name of Gen. Otelo Saraivo de Carvalho, the dissident chief of military security who has been slipping into open opposition to the national military leadership.

A speaker read a message from Gen. Carvalho that put him squarely behind the demonstrators, in defiance of his military superiors.

"I salute this glorious demonstration of the real working people," Gen. Carvalho's message said. "Otelo is with you."

The crowd screamed: "Otelo, Otelo."

**Banners in Crowd**

Demonstrators carried banners calling for people's power in a new turn to the left. Cement mixers and dump trucks carrying demonstrators ringed the square, the Praca de Comercio.

Leaders of the Socialist party, which dominates the government and the Constituent Assembly, had denounced the demonstrators as a Communist attempt "to destroy Portuguese democracy."

They had warned that extremists would use the rally to attempt to set up a new revolutionary regime in Lisbon, bringing in tanks and heavy equipment to block off strategic sections of the city to cover mass assaults.

Across the Tagus River from Lisbon, in the Alentejo district dominated by militant leftists, farmers largely ignored the call of factory workers to join the demonstration. Only three truckloads of farmers were seen heading for the capital.

Socialist party spokesman said that their call to party followers for a national mobilization against the expected coup forced the Communists to back down from their coup plans.

**Premier Shifts Plans**

Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo canceled a speech in Viseu, 150 miles northeast of Lisbon. He cited medical reasons and went to the Cascais resort for a few days of rest, aides said.

Socialist leader Mario Soares called the Lisbon rally "a desperate attempt by the Communist party and its associates to destroy the sixth provisional government and set up a dictatorship." He spoke late yesterday at a party rally near Oporto in the north.

Two bombs exploded at Oporto early yesterday. There were no casualties but one explosion destroyed the car of a Communist militant and the second destroyed a café owned by a conservative in Matosinhos, a seaside suburb.

In Portugal's Azores Islands in the Atlantic, the regional junta warned Lisbon that it will as-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## *Franco Is Slightly Improved; Medical Effort Is Debated*

MADRID, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Amid growing public debate about keeping him alive artificially, Generalissimo Francisco Franco improved slightly today but his condition remained grave.

The improvement in Gen. Franco's monthlong struggle was noted in a 1:30 p.m. medical bulletin. It said his vital functions were normal but his breathing still was supported by one of four machines keeping him alive at La Paz Hospital.

"The prognosis is very grave," it said. A communiqué yesterday had listed him in "the gravest" condition after a third operation Friday to patch up the ruptured remnants of his stomach.

The Catholic newspaper Ya joined the debate on the ethics of the effort by his 32 doctors to keep Gen. Franco, 82, alive. An editorial on the front page said:

"The humanitarian and popular sentiment of many Spaniards has caused them to ask whether it was really necessary to stretch to that point the scientific possibilities of fighting death and causing new traumas for the chief of state."

The administration at La Paz said today that henceforth only Gen. Franco's family, Prince Juan Carlos and his wife, Princess Sofia, and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro would be allowed on the hospital's second floor, where Gen. Franco's room is located.

• Prince signs bill legalizing regional languages in Spain, Page 5.



Associated Press.

**PROTECTING LUANDA—MPLA soldiers marching with rocket launchers and rifles.**

### *Of Top Posts, Parliament*

## Rival Lebanese Chiefs Agree To Discuss Political Reform

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Premier Rashid Karami announced yesterday that President Suleiman Franjieh had agreed to discuss proposals for reform of Lebanon's sectarian political system.

Emerging from a three-hour Cabinet meeting, Mr. Karami, a Moslem, said that he and the President, a Christian, had agreed to discuss the powers of their respective positions and consider altering the composition of the 99-member parliament to put Christians and Moslems on equal footing.

Lebanon's political arrangement, established in 1943, stipulates that the president must be a Maronite Christian and the premier a Sunni Moslem. The Maronites are a Christian community of the Eastern rite, headed by a patriarch under the Pope. The Sunnis are the larger of the two branches of Islam, viewed as more traditionalist than the other branch, the Shiites. The president of Lebanon's parliament is customarily a Shiite.

nI addition to this constitutional allocation of Lebanon's top posts, a 1960 electoral law froze the then-existing ratio of six Christians to five Moslems in the parliament. The Moslems, who are now believed to be the majority in the population, have pressed for fairer representation.

**Special Squad**

As an unsteady cease-fire continued in most of Beirut, with only scattered shooting and kidnapping in a few neighborhoods, the Cabinet also agreed to form a special squad to snuff out the episodic acts of violence that have prevented a return to normal life.

Mr. Karami's announcement that his political foe, Mr. Franjieh, had agreed to discuss altering Lebanon's political system was a faintly hopeful development.

The Premier said that, after they had reached a consensus, they would refer it to the rest of the Cabinet, which in turn could make recommendations to the parliament.

Friday, the rightist Phalange party dampened hopes for a political solution by rejecting a proposal that would effectively abolish the tradition that the country's president be a Maronite.

The proposal was drafted by a reform committee that was boy-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



AFP.

**Suleiman Franjieh**

### *Delhi Army Besieges 3 Posts*

## Clashes on India-Bangladesh Line

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Nov. 16 (WP).—Indian Army forces supporting bands of Bengali guerrillas have launched a ground attack on three Bangladesh border outposts and yesterday held them in siege, according to a source in direct contact with the new martial law administration here.

"The outposts are encircled and could be overrun at any time," said the source, who may not be identified for security reasons. The source explained that the military regime is attempting to bring international pressure to bear on India to call off the attack. "But we know we cannot afford to push India into direct confrontation," he added.

Bangladesh military intelligence officers believe that the attack is the first of a series of small-scale assaults which India intends to make, in conjunction with a sabotage and propaganda campaign, in an effort to overthrow the three-man, anti-Indian martial-law government which came to power earlier this month.

(U.S. sources in Washington confirmed today that there has been firing on the border between India and Bangladesh and added that there have been reports, not yet fully confirmed, that Indian advisers may be operating inside Bangladesh with Bengali guerrillas.

(A spokesman for the Indian Embassy in Washington said, "I would be extremely surprised if these charges were true."

(The spokesman said later that he had checked with New Delhi and that government officials report "no unusual military activity" on the Bangladesh border.)

Seven companies of Indian troops, said to number about 1,500, are firing light machine guns and mortars at the entrenched outposts, located in the vicinity of the northern Bangladesh town of Halnaghat. Casualties on both sides are reportedly very light, with two or three Indians known to have been killed.

The Indians have not crossed the border from their positions near Tura, in the far northeastern state of Assam, the source said. However, about 200 Bengali guerrillas, armed in India, have penetrated the defense perimeters ringing the three outposts, which are spread along 15 miles of the frontier.

The guerrillas are said to be led by Kader (Tiger) Siddiqui, a young man who won fame during the war with Pakistan as a daring fighter and who was later photographed as he personally bayonetted to death a number of bound civilians before television and press cameras in Dacca following the Pakistani surrender.

The attack began two weeks ago, at about the same time Dacca was rocked Nov. 3 by a counter-coup which dislodged the 87-day-old regime of Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed and a group of young army officers who supported him.

Mr. Mushtaque had come to power Aug. 15 when the officers murdered the president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and his family. The Mushtaque regime quickly set about balancing Sheikh Mujib's pro-Indian and pro-Soviet policies.

The counter-coup brought to power Maj. Gen. Khalid Musharaf, widely known among Bengalis for his pro-Indian sentiments, as well as personal ambition. He immediately appointed himself army chief of staff and effective military ruler.

Gen. Musharaf's reign lasted barely four days. On Nov. 7,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pressure for Ulster Pullout

# IRA Bombers Shift Attentions To Elite West End of London

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The terrorists of the Irish Republican Army are choosing more fashionable targets these days.

Where once they sought their victims in pubs, department stores and subway stations, they are aiming now at London's affluent West End.

Since Aug. 27, when the latest London bombing wave started after an eight-month lull, the terrorists have set off an explosive device in the London Hilton, one in front of the home of a member of Parliament where Caroline Kennedy was staying, and another near a fashionable Italian restaurant in Mayfair.

An undetonated bomb was discovered in front of former Prime Minister Edward Heath's residence in the high-priced Belgravia neighborhood; another was found in front of Lockett's, a restaurant near Parliament. The Wednesday night explosion at Scott's restaurant—the bomb was an anti-personnel device packed with ball bearings, which killed one man and injured 15 persons—fitted the pattern. Scott's is one of the most elegant places in town.

**'Search for Publicity'**

"We have never had any doubt that the people responsible for the London bombings are members of the Provisional wing of the IRA," an official said. "But the West End bombings represent a new twist in their constant search for publicity and thus an escalation of their pressure on the British government to remove its forces from Ireland."

They have meant even more. In the minds of persons close to Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who has responsibility for domestic peace-keeping, the bombings reinforce the view that the IRA central command—which theoretically is committed to maintaining a cease-fire here and in Ireland—has lost control over its more militant members. This has made these British officials increasingly pessimistic about the chances for a peaceful political settlement in Northern Ireland.

Secondly, the bombings have persuaded Mr. Jenkins and others—if any further persuasion had been necessary—that the government must ask the new session of Parliament, beginning this week, for an extension of the 1974 Prevention of Terrorism Act. The act gives the police unusually broad detention and surveillance powers, which displeases civil libertarians, but Mr. Jenkins feels that the situation without such power would be worse.

Finally, it has meant a small but perceptible change in the practices of persons who do business in London.

"We're carrying on," said Reginald March, director of the company which owns the Mirabelle, a popular and expensive restaurant in Curzon Street. "I think they'll find it hard to bomb people out of the West End."

**Protection Measures**

But Mr. March's resolve has not prevented him from ordering changes at the Mirabelle. After last month's incident at Lockett's, the Mirabelle installed wire mesh on its windows, put up floodlights in front and installed padlocks on the rear doors. The company took similar precautions at two other West End restaurants it owns.

Meanwhile, hotels are warning guests to keep their curtains closed to shield against flying glass; the British Museum routinely, if politely, inspects handbags and briefcases at the entrance; restaurants ask guests not to take parcels of any kind to their tables.

Restaurants and hotels have not reported a drop in business.

But the implications of the West End attacks are depressing for British officials who have been trying to get the competing parties in Northern Ireland—the majority Protestants and the minority Catholics—to arrive at a political solution to their long and savage strife.

The government had hoped that the cease-fire in Northern Ireland, which began on Feb. 10, would create an atmosphere in which such a solution could be negotiated. But while the politicians have been meeting and arguing—a report of the Northern Ireland Convention will be presented to Parliament in the coming session—the killing has gone on unabated. Terrorism of one sort or another has cost 214 lives in Ulster this year, only two below the toll for all of last year.

**Explosives and 42 Seized**

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 16 (AP).—Police here have found 400 pounds of explosives and have detained 42 persons in connection with the cache, authorities announced today.

The explosives were found yesterday in a store used by tenants of a 15-story apartment block overlooking the Southampton docks.

Scotland Yard officers may have been involved in the case. Police forces throughout the country have been in close touch with the Yard because of the bombing wave that started in August. Six persons have been killed and 167 injured in the attacks.



Associated Press.

**LADIES AUXILIARY—Members of OMA, a women's group associated with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, march in Luanda to celebrate independence.**

*But Shortages Afflict Angola Capital*

# Luanda Rejoices as Earlier Tensions Ease

By Michael T. Kaufman

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 16 (NYT).—There is no water, the electricity flickers, meat is unobtainable and beer is running low, yet the mood here is almost joyous. Spontaneous motorized parades in honor of independence erupt all during the day and night, with drivers picking up pedestrians and carting them on overloaded trucks, with horns blaring.

Although there are tens of thousands of apartments and houses abandoned by Portuguese who fled, there is little looting. However, occasionally persons carrying refrigerators and stoves can be seen.

"Really," said a Dutch businessman who has been here for two years and is staying on, "things were much, much worse in July."

**Street Fighting**

At that time street fighting with mortars and machine guns raged between forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the two other nationalist factions, which were joined them in a speedily dissolving transitional government for the Portuguese territory.

Once the Soviet-backed MPLA repulsed the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, it quickly established discipline, ordering seven of its own men shot for the slaying of 12 civilians.

At the same time it emphasized its propaganda and political efforts. Small children were outfitted with khaki work uniforms and organized into Pioneer units, marching and singing and delivering messages.

At the prison, where 40 foreigners were detained briefly nearly two weeks ago, the Pioneers entered the cells to chat while their elders checked the passports and credentials of the foreigners, most of them members of the press.

**Suicide Assault Feared**

The tensions that such arrests reflected peaked before the final withdrawal of the Portuguese. A member of the MPLA's military command said they feared a possible suicide assault by foreign agents to undermine the independence celebrations.

Men with machine guns had entered every room in the Tivoli Hotel at 4 a.m. and had taken the occupants to the jail once used by the Portuguese security police.

In one cell were three bullet holes that could only have resulted from shots fired inside. One of the young Pioneers, pointing to them, said they were souvenirs of colonialism. In a corner lay three empty cans of tripe and giblets marked "Produce of Rhodesia."

In the case of the only American seized, an MPLA interviewer, who read English with difficulty, took the captive's passport and examined the page where there is a State Department declaration saying that without special authorization the document is not valid for travel in Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam. The interviewer, who could not understand the statement, easily read the type listing the three countries.

"Cuba, North Vietnam and North Korea," he said smiling.

"Yes," the journalist answered.

"Camarada," the interrogator said, rising and embracing the prisoner.

**Deferential Politeness**

As independence neared without any greater provocative act than a plane dropping propaganda leaflets, the uneasy vigilance eased. Policemen, outfitted in starched blue uniforms, greeted foreigners with deferential politeness at the few checkpoints set up in the capital.

New posters went up daily, changing from bold, bright African designs to the style of socialist realism, showing workers, peasants and intellectuals—black, white and mestizo—rallying around the MPLA's banner.

Statues of Portuguese nobles and explorers, including one commemorating the first truck drivers who opened the vast expanses of Angola, were removed from their pedestals and turned over to the Portuguese, who decided to leave them in Fort San Miguel.

## Layman Beatified

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today beatified Giuseppe Moscati, an Italian physician, for his work in the slums of Naples early in this century. Moscati was the only layman chosen for beatification during the Catholic Church's current "holy year."

# MPLA Claims Zaire in Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

reported the FNLA column may turn inland from the coast in a bid to link up with another FNLA force moving south from Carmona and cut the MPLA's territory in half.

The two young mercenaries produced by the MPLA said they were recruited in South Africa for $320 a month. They said they were flown to Zaire and then driven by truck to Ambriz where they joined 80 other white mercenaries.

**Newsmen Expelled**

The MPLA also expelled two Reuters correspondents yesterday.

It claimed the news agency had reported that an abortive attempt was made to assassinate President Agostinho Neto several days ago. No such attempt was made, it declared.

The MPLA later produced 14 other Portuguese "mercenaries." One stepped forward and claimed he was a civilian. "I am not a mercenary," he said. Commandante Juju said all 14 will stand trial for crimes which he did not specify.

Meanwhile, Radio Uganda announced that Ethiopia has called for an extraordinary meeting of the Organization of African Unity council of ministers to discuss the Angolan crisis.

## 4 Missing as Vessels Collide Off France

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 16 (AP).—At least four men were missing after two separate collisions yesterday involving trawlers and freighters, one of them carrying passengers, off the coast of France.

The 1,597-ton Panamanian ship New Hope and a Spanish trawler collided in the Bay of Biscay. The trawler sank and four of its nine crew members were missing, a spokesman for Lloyd's Shipping Agency reported. The others were picked up. Earlier, a Zaire-registered container vessel and a French trawler collided. At least 60 passengers were taken off the ship but about 12 crewmen remained on board. The damaged trawler remained afloat.

Hope to Win Christian Support for Reform

# Lebanon Leftists Adopt Moderate Stance

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT (WP).—The predominantly Moslem left has emerged from the recent Beirut fighting buoyed by its military prowess but disturbed by anarchy in its ranks—anarchy evidenced by widespread looting in neighborhoods supposedly under its tight control.

The embarrassment is implicit in a hint by leftist leaders that all looted goods will be collected, to facilitate their return to the rightful owners. The offer has not impressed Beirut residents.

After seven months of civil war, the left, backed by the Palestinians, inflicted the first major defeat on the Christian rightists' Phalange party militia.

The simultaneous looting of Kantari, a predominantly Christian middle and upper-middle-class neighborhood favored by foreigners, has set off an exodus of the well-heeled. They have rented trucks to transport their valuables from the capital to the comparative safety of mountain villages.

In the past, in other countries, the left and extreme left would have applauded such developments. But the Lebanese left is different—largely because of the complicated religious and sociological makeup of Lebanese society, which embraces at least 17 different communities.

**Entering 20th Century**

A young Communist intellectual summed up the left's apparent moderation by insisting: "All we want is that Lebanon enter the 20th century politically."

For him and many less articulate Lebanese, the problem is not just that the Christian minority, which used its generations of educational advantage and Western contacts to make the economy prosper, seems unwilling to share the power bequeathed by France when it ended its League of Nations mandate here and Lebanon became independent in 1943.

Rather, the problem is to nudge the country into acknowledging that the old ways of wildcat capitalism and quasi-total absence of state authority must give way to the kind of discipline and law and order that even West European societies—not to mention Communist countries—find necessary.

"For years the Christians were unable to see that you cannot live off the Arabs and their oil money and laugh at them, that you cannot rent them extravagant hotel suites and remain aloof from Middle East politics, that you cannot have special relations with the West and consider all things Arab alien and foreign," the Communist intellectual said. "Nor did they realize that you could not forever go on denying some Moslems citizenship, nor that cheap labor and no equitable tax system or social security was intolerable—in brief, that you cannot want to make Lebanon a homeland for the Christians without paying some kind of price."

The left's demands vary from a maximum voting-system reform that would establish proportional representation to scaling down the powers of the Christian president in favor of a Moslem premier.

**No Nationalization**

But neither the Communist nor any other leftist party in Lebanon wants to carry out such a classic leftist move as nationalization, perhaps because there is little industry and most of the banking system's assets are owned by foreign interests. Asked if any reform favored by the left would seriously hinder Lebanese or Western business here, the young Communist intellectual replied: "Frankly, no."

His moderate stance is undoubtedly dictated by the knowledge that the left is still weak—although much increased in numbers and influence during the last few years.

"Very bluntly, we want a capitalist economy with a capitalist political system—instead of the feudal politics of today," he said. "For us, that would be a very great achievement."

"There is no equivalent of Social Democrats, Christian democrats, liberals in a Western European sense of the word," the intellectual said, "so even we as Marxists are obliged to play the role of modern centrist reformers."

At their most extreme, the left's demands would change Lebanon from its current wildcat capitalism to something akin to the British welfare state of a quarter-century ago.

As a first, small step toward its goal of a classic Marxist takeover of power in the relatively distant future, the left's immediate aim is to establish contact with the country's economic leaders.

The left's argument is that Lebanon's laissez-faire policies have victimized the business community almost as much as the poor. The leftists reason that the quasi-total absence of state authority over the years has allowed a tired class of politicians, many in power since the country's independence in 1943, to steal more and more state money without even maintaining the mail, telephone or port services essential to efficient business operations.

The left also seems convinced that the fighting has finally forced the middle class to face up to Lebanon's serious social problems. No longer do members of the middle classes unfeelingly drive by the Palestinian refugee camps ringing the city. Nor do they ignore the slums occupied by citizens forced out of southern Lebanon as much by government neglect as by Israeli reprisal raids after Palestinian guerrilla operations.

But the left is frankly worried that the civil war has pushed all of the Christian community into full support of the rightist Phalange party. For the time being, the lower end of the middle class—as well as its better-off section—is worried and fearful because of the collapse of the economy. "They are blaming the Palestinians, the left, the absence of law and order and foreigners, meaning outside interference by other Arab states," the Communist intellectual said.

The left is convinced that just as the Christians cannot hope to impose their will on the Moslem majority or the Palestinians—the left must win over a sizable proportion of the Christian community to its ideas.

The problem, said the intellectual, who is a Christian, "is that the Christians fear that any reform whatsoever will transform them from a minority with privileges into an oppressed minority."

The left expects the Christians, who have controlled about 60 per cent of the top posts with less than 40 per cent of the population, to make a major effort to partition the country, an effort which they feel will prove abortive. And the left predicts that the Phalange will mount a major military drive in the spring, if not before.

# Lebanese Set Reform Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

cotted Friday by Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, and by Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a leading Maronite.

Mr. Karami's vaguely worded proposals added to the "dialogue" that he has long contended must replace the bloodshed of the last seven months.

Mr. Chamoun, who has been feuding with the Premier, offered the idea of the 300-member special force that will intervene to end the kidnapping and sniping. It appeared to be a trade for the concession implicit in the decision to discuss political changes.

**Shoot-to-Kill Orders**

BEIRUT, Nov. 16 (AP).—Security patrols in armored cars pursued gunmen with "shoot-to-kill" orders yesterday in a new government effort to halt kidnapping and sniping between Christian and Moslem factions.

A government spokesman said the armored cars "pounded both sides with cannon fire" wherever shooting erupted. A gunman was killed by security men during the night. However, scattered shooting continued in three Beirut districts.

**Syria Opposes Partition**

DAMASCUS, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Syrian government today vowed to oppose any attempt to partition Lebanon.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, at a public rally marking the fifth anniversary of President Hafez al-Assad's rise to power, also reiterated a Syrian charge that there were connections between the civil strife in Lebanon and the Sinai disengagement agreement which Egypt and Israel concluded in September.

# Indians Reported Besieging Bangladesh Border Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of soldiers of the Dacca Brigade mutined, murdered dozens of officers, including Gen. Musharaf, and then reinstalled his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, as army chief of staff.

Gen. Zia's essential claim to popularity among the military forces and the civilian population is that he is rabidly anti-Indian. He currently shares power equally with two other deputy chief martial-law administrators, the naval chief of staff, Commodore Musharaf Hussain Khan, and Air Vice-Marshal M. G. Tawab, who has described himself as being "obsessed" with alleged Indian interference in Bangladesh domestic affairs.

With the advent of this three-man regime, nominally headed by President Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem, formerly Supreme Court chief justice, India intensified its attack on the northern border outposts. According to a highly authoritative source, fresh troops were moved swiftly into position around Tura, bringing them to their present strength.

The Bangladesh troops, reportedly much smaller in number, are said to be well dug in and sheltered by bunkers. They are separated from the Indian positions by "a few hundred yards," the source said.

Bangladesh military intelligence officers do not believe the current attack on the border outposts heralds an all-out armed invasion. Instead, according to a source with access to this intelligence, they expect the Indians to stage similar small-scale attacks along the land frontier, which is completely bounded by Indian territory.

"The attack at Haluaghat and those we expect to follow are intended to tie up our forces so that Indian agents can spread chaos throughout the country and then India can come to the rescue," the source said.

On Nov. 7, the same day the anti-Indian Gen. Zia came to power, Mrs. Gandhi told a meeting of her Congress party workers that "India cannot remain indifferent and unconcerned about developments" in Bangladesh, particularly "when the stability of the region is disturbed."



Associated Press.

**VICTORY—A Socialist flashes sign to colleagues below during rally in Oporto.**

# 30,000 Stage Communist Rally in Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

sume full power if extreme leftists attempted a coup on the mainland.

"The Azores will not be subject to a state of anarchy," the seven-man regional government warned.

**Problems in Mozambique**

LISBON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Portugal is repatriating a number of its white settlers in Mozambique after "problems" with the former colony's leftist authorities, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

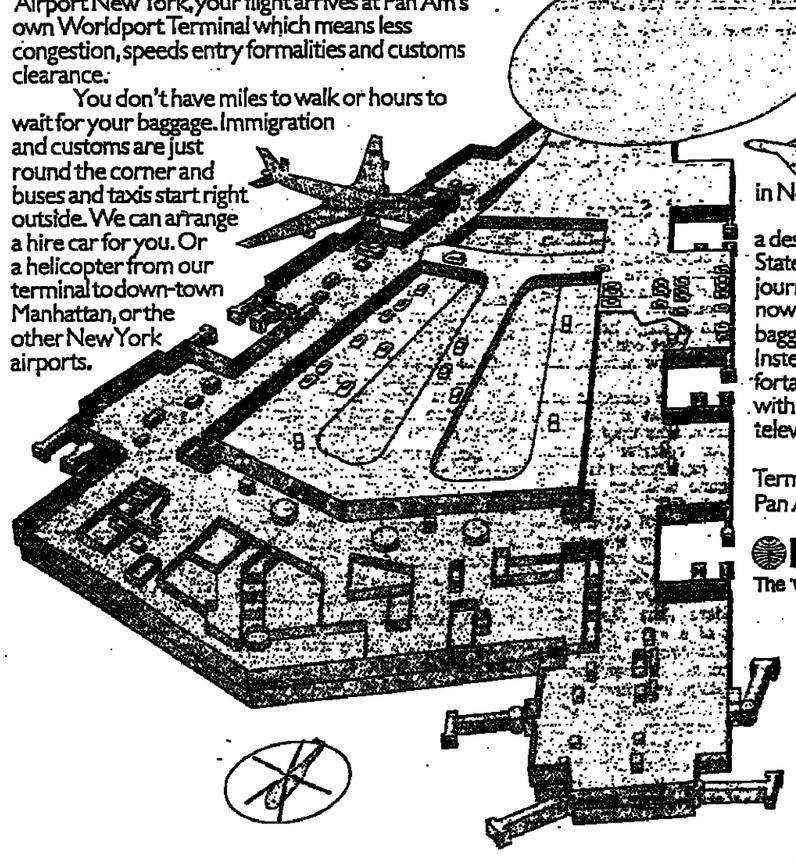
After mentioning problems in relations between the two countries, he added that Portugal was striving to defend the interests of its citizens in Mozambique. He declined to elaborate.

**Cunhal Rejects Force**

BUDAPEST, Nov. 16 (UPI).—It is "not true" that Communists want to seize power in Lisbon "through a coup d'état, by using force," Alvaro Cunhal, the leader of the Portuguese party, said here yesterday in a Hungarian Radio interview.

"We want to defend our freedoms, we want to establish a democratic system in Portugal," he said during a tour of East European countries.


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*CIA 'Not Operating in Vacuum'*

# Request by State Dept. Aide For Killing of a Trujillo Cited

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP). —Shortly after the 1961 assassination of dictator Rafael Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, according to a Senate investigator, the State Department was urged by its new consul-general there to give highest priority to the "complete neutralization" of Gen. Arismendi Trujillo, the dictator's troublesome brother.

The word "neutralize," informed sources say, was a bureaucratic euphemism for "assassinate" and had turned up before in secret U.S. government documents concerning the rebel group that killed Rafael Trujillo.

The recommendation involving Arismendi Trujillo reportedly was sent directly to the State Department and received fairly widespread distribution there.

The episode contrasts with allegations by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, that the CIA, in developing assassination schemes on its own, was like a "rogue elephant," off on a rampage without coordination with other agencies. Sen. Church's Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has for months been investigating CIA involvement in assassination plots and is expected to make its report public this week after a closed-door presentation to the Senate.

**'Secret' Message**

The proposal to neutralize Arismendi Trujillo was made to the State Department early in September, 1961, in a telegram sent from Ciudad Trujillo (now Santo Domingo) by Consul-General John Hill, who died in 1973.

The telegram, which sources said contained other recommendations for U.S. policy makers, reportedly was stamped "secret," earmarked for "action" by the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs and designated for distribution to approximately a dozen other offices at the department.

It could not be learned how seriously the recommendation was considered or how high it was carried. Arismendi Trujillo left the Dominican Republic in November, 1961, in a showdown with President Joaquin Balaguer that brought U.S. warships close to shore.

The State Department also had been informed of the assassination plans of the Dominican dissident group which killed Rafael Trujillo on May 30, 1961, after getting what has been described as a token supply of small arms from the CIA.

According to an investigator of the CIA's involvement in assassination plots, "the CIA was not operating in a vacuum."

**Predecessor's Role**

The CIA weapons, for example, were said to have been provided to the Trujillo assassins with the help of Consul-General Henry Dearborn, Mr. Hill's predecessor. The CIA reportedly stated that the guns had not been given to members of the opposition as "personal defense weapons attendant to neutralizing [Rafael] Trujillo."

Although there is no evidence that the CIA guns were used in Trujillo's assassination, Mr. Dearborn has acknowledged that the U.S. government was well aware that the dissidents saw assassination as "the only option" for them. He has stated that whatever he did was done "not only with the knowledge but the approval of the State Department."

A few days after Trujillo was killed, Mr. Dearborn was replaced by Mr. Hill as consul-general. Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Rafael (Ramfis) Trujillo jr., the dictator's son, returned to take command of the Dominican armed forces. The island nation remained in turmoil.

One of the biggest problems was Gen. Arismendi Trujillo, Ramfis's uncle, who reigned virtually supreme in the Bonao district with a private army of 6,000 men known as "Cocuyos de las Cordilleras" (glow worms of the mountains).

Consul-General Hill, among others, reportedly tried to persuade Arismendi Trujillo to leave the country, but without success.

**2d Brother**

By early September, sources said, Mr. Hill had informed the State Department that he felt "highest priority" should be given not only to "removing" Hector Trujillo, another of the late dictator's brothers who had been president (and who, the cable said, was reportedly planning to go to Rome), but also "to neutralizing Gen. Arismendi Trujillo."

Mr. Hill told Washington that "his departure or complete neutralization would do much to promote" a more democratic climate and would substantially reduce the possibility of "repeated incidents" in the countryside.

Late in October, the government newspaper El Caribe said that Arismendi Trujillo had left the country "for health reasons." Hector Trujillo left a day later but the two of them returned unexpectedly in mid-November, triggering fears of a coup.

Acting on information supplied by Mr. Hill, then Secretary of State Dean Rusk warned publicly that the two brothers might be plotting to seize power. Mr. Rusk hinted at possible intervention, saying that President John Kennedy's administration was considering "further measures."

Ramfis Trujillo quickly resigned as chief of the armed forces and left for Paris aboard his yacht. The elder Trujillos went into exile a day later, while a flotilla of U.S. warships stood offshore in support of President Balaguer.

## Kissinger Sees 1976 Mideast Aid At Current Level

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP). —Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Friday that next year's request for U.S. military and economic assistance to Israel and Egypt will be "of the same order of magnitude" as this year's $3.3 billion.

Congress already is talking of cuts in President Ford's current Mideast request, which is triple that of last year.

Mr. Kissinger said, "Our assistance is not, as some have suggested, the price of the recently concluded Sinai agreement."

He added that aid at the currently requested level for Israel will go on "for as long as I can see" and said that Egypt also will need economic aid at a high level but that he hopes "this will reduce the burden of [U.S.] defense spending."

Mr. Kissinger's appearance before a House appropriations subcommittee had been arranged in the face of rising congressional opposition to the assistance measure.

The subcommittee chairman, Otto Passman, D-La., a longtime opponent of foreign aid measures, announced, however, that he would accept Mr. Kissinger's recommendations on aid levels for the Middle East.

## *Pentagon Blocks Navy Production Of TV-Missile*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The Defense Department has denied the Navy permission to go into production with a television-guided missile that has already cost $282 million but still has technical difficulties.

The department had tried to keep secret the decision of Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements jr. to block production of the Navy's Condor missile, apparently in an effort to protect the program against any budget cuts by Congress.

The Pentagon's secrecy was broken, however, when information about the Mr. Clements's decision was provided to Sen. Thomas Eagleton, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Missouri Democrat succeeded Thursday in getting an amendment into the defense appropriations bill now being considered by the Senate. The amendment would prohibit the use of any Navy funds for production of the Condor missile.

## Argentine Gets Nehru Award

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (AP).—Raul Prebisch of Argentina has won the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for this year, it was announced here Friday.

The announcement said that Mr. Prebisch had been selected for the award in recognition of meritorious service to the world community in promoting understanding of issues of international economic developments and for his work in improving through international trade the economics of the developing countries.

Mr. Prebisch, 74, is the 10th person to receive the award, which carries a cash prize of about $12,000.

## *Dissidents See 'Fear' in Kremlin*

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Thirty-seven prominent Soviet dissidents condemned the government yesterday for denying physicist Andrei Sakharov permission to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway next month.

The dissidents said in a joint statement that the decision showed the Kremlin's "fear before the unwavering movement of civil thought and morality" in the nation.

They described the award to Mr. Sakharov as recognition that "the struggle to turn the U.S.S.R. from a closed totalitarian system into an open democratic society ... serves the interests of peace and international security."



Associated Press.

**APRES VOUS**—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France motions to President Ford to enter the château at Rambouillet, where economic summit is being held.

## Modest Anti-Recession Steps Expected From Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Helmut Schmidt stressed the stabilization of interest rates and limiting energy price increases and said that the "world wants the feeling that economic growth is something calculable and predictable."

But there were differences on the subject of growth itself. Mr. Ford told the others that he "categorically rejected" the view of some that economic growth will be impossible to sustain in the future. He said he was sure that economies would be able to make technical adjustments to economize on natural resources and go on growing.

**'Realistic Growth'**

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took a more moderate view. Agreeing with Mr. Schmidt that the world wanted "predictable" economies, he said that it was necessary today to think in terms of "realistic growth," which French sources described as moderate.

Both British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Premier Aldo Moro of Italy summed up the state of their economies, which are generally bad, but improving. Mr. Wilson spoke of British North Sea oil as one of Britain's strongest cards to play and Mr. Moro said that the $6-billion Italian deficit-financing program would return his nation to moderate growth next year after a 3.3-per-cent drop this year.

There was quite an obvious difference between the general U.S. optimism and the more guarded European attitude. Mr. Ford said that U.S. inflation was "under control." He said the U.S. gross national product would grow 6 to 7 per cent in the fiscal year that began July 1 and 6 per cent the following fiscal year.

The Europeans and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki were more cautious. Conference sources said that the others had stressed that the United States should not mislead the world into thinking there would be great economic growth next year.

Mr. Miki repeated the message that the recession could affect democracy if it continues. He said that this conference should produce a common statement that showed the resolve to end it. He said that Japan is currently operating at only 75 per cent of industrial capacity. Mr. Moro said Italy is at only 68 per cent.

**Economic Cycles**

Almost all of the six leaders used the word "interdependence" to describe relations among their economies and there was a general view that the recession was brought on through the coincidence of economic cycles of the six nations. It was the realization of this economic interdependence and the futility of economic nationalism that led to this meeting.

Mr. Ford said to the others: "I urge you to join me in exercising leadership to restrain those who would resort to beggar-thy-neighbor policies."

There was a decidedly conservative strain that ran through Mr. Ford's remarks that distinguished it from the others. He spoke of providing an economic climate that enhances incentives for business to invest and said the way to do it was through "limiting the growth of government spending."

The six nations agreed on the necessity of resuming trade negotiations—now called the Tokyo Round negotiations—and Mr. Ford spelled out a six-point program in which he said the United States would support tariff cuts as broad as during the Kennedy Round in the mid-1960s.

Another point of general agreement was that this recession had hurt the developing countries perhaps more than any others and that special means of financing their deficits would have to be found. Mr. Moro spoke of the "danger in the disequilibrium" of those countries, and said that collectively they would have a $70-billion deficit in 1975-76.

The six nations also agreed that the recession had hit the Communist countries more than has been realized.

**Security Precautions**

The six leaders and their advisers have now dined together twice and lunched once in this meeting that began yesterday afternoon and runs on through lunch tomorrow. Security precautions have been unprecedented, with the town of Rambouillet and adjoining forest invested by 3,000 French policemen, many carrying rifles and submachine guns. Even for delegation members, access to the château has been difficult.

## *Security Ring Breached at Rambouillet*

RAMBOUILLET, France, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The bodyguards of six nations and all the Gardes Républicains of the President of France could not stop a dog from breaking into the Rambouillet Château dining room where President Ford and five other national leaders lunched today.

Security guards were just pushing out photographers from the dining hall when the weimaraner raced into the room. The guards grimaced. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing grimed.

It was his dog.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the dog to his side. The dog laid its head between the dinner plates of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Ford. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Ford petted the dog. Then an aide led the dog away.

## Accord Seen On Currency

(Continued from Page 1)

told French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Premier Aldo Moro of Italy and Takeo Miki of Japan, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson that the basis for an international exchange system must permit each country to choose the exchange-rate regime that will permit it to pursue domestic growth and employment policies while meeting its obligation to other countries to avoid trade and capital restrictions and other self-interest practices.

Mr. Ford also said that no policy that runs counter to market reaction could remain in effect for very long.

**Brutal Fluctuations**

The object of the agreement on exchange rates is to avoid brutal fluctuations of the dollar, which have run as high as 18 per cent. The Europeans complain that such gyrations wreak havoc with international trade.

Establishing the "super-snake" would tend to even out and slow exchange rate changes, but it would not prevent them. The mobile reference point would allow for a maximum of flexibility and would tend to inhibit speculators from attempting to test the commitment of central banks to defend any particular range of values.

# *Kissinger Reportedly Is Annoyed by Shake-Up*

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT). —Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who until Nov. 3 had occupied the key position of the President's national security adviser, was asked recently in Pittsburgh how much influence he believed such an adviser should wield.

To a roar of laughter, Mr. Kissinger replied: "Well, at this moment I am very much opposed to the assistant for national security having any influence."

Now that he has been forced to give up his White House adviser's post after seven years, Mr. Kissinger has been making such bittersweet jokes about his loss of power. He also has been arguing—not very persuasively—that the shake-up of jobs announced by President Ford does not have much significance for him.

"I have never believed," he said at a news conference here last Monday, "that foreign policy-making depends so crucially on a particularly bureaucratic structure. I am confident that I have sufficient access to the President so that my views are heard and that is all that a Cabinet member has a right to ask for."

**Despite an Assertion**

Despite Mr. Kissinger's assertion that he was satisfied with the changes—they included the removal of James Schlesinger as secretary of defense and William Colby as director of the CIA—he has not been acting like a person on top.

Originally, his replacement in the White House job by his deputy, Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, was regarded as a sign that Mr. Kissinger had emerged "victorious" in the Washington infighting since he would still be the President's chief foreign policy adviser.

However, Mr. Kissinger seems unhappy with the changes. His closest aides insist that he had advised Mr. Ford not to replace Mr. Schlesinger. They say he was irked at being forced to give up his own White House job for what appear to be solely political reasons. Furthermore, his anger has been mounting over what he and his staff perceive to be a campaign of press leaks from Ron Nessen, the White House spokesman, and other White House aides, suggesting that he suffered a defeat and his contact with Mr. Ford would be limited.

The leaks assert that once Mr. Ford's new team is in place, Mr. Kissinger, who has been seeing Mr. Ford alone at least once a day, will only meet with him as part of groups, and that ambassador to Britain Elliot Richardson has been named commerce secretary with an eye to eventual replacement of Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger's aides assert that he has not been told by Mr. Ford that his access will be limited and, in fact, he has seen Mr. Ford privately at least once a day since the changes were announced.

Nonetheless, White House newsmen have informed Mr. Kissinger's aides that Mr. Nessen and others have been spreading such reports. Similar nonattributable leaks were passed on by the White House press office to The New York Times newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger's overall mood was not improved by votes Friday by the House Select Committee on Intelligence to issue contempt citations against him for failure to comply with three subpoenas issued by the panel.

Mr. Kissinger apparently also has been agitated by published accounts saying that Donald Rumsfeld, the former White House chief of staff who is the nominee to succeed Mr. Schlesinger, was the major winner in the shifts.

Mr. Kissinger had policy and personality differences with Mr. Schlesinger but it also was no secret at the White House and State Department that the relations between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rumsfeld were chilly. Mr. Kissinger, at last Monday's news conference, indicated this when he was asked to describe Mr. Rumsfeld's qualifications.

Instead of an immediate laudatory response, Mr. Kissinger paused for what seemed almost a minute and replied with a quip: "You want me—we haven't had a brawl in this town for all of three days." He then said that Mr. Rumsfeld would do a good job "and I intend to cooperate closely with him."

In Pittsburgh, at a news conference last Wednesday, he was even more candid when a reporter said that magazines had reported the Kissinger-Rumsfeld relationship was of "a questionable nature."

Seeming to address his remarks to Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Kissinger said:

"It is our obligation, as secretary of state and defense, respectively, to conduct the nation's business and not to carry out feuds. I have every intention—and I am positive he has every intention—to work closely together.

**National Purpose**

"We have very important national decisions before us and they cannot be constantly evaluated in terms of personalities. The victories that are celebrated should not be personal victories but victories of national purpose. I feel very strongly that if there is one thing we cannot now afford, it is this constant public bickering between senior officials."

The chief question that has been nagging Mr. Kissinger's aides and preoccupying reporters that cover his activities has been whether Mr. Kissinger would last the remainder of Mr. Ford's term. He had indicated a few months ago that he would.

Mr. Kissinger has fueled the curiosity by his own comments. In Pittsburgh, for instance, he was asked what further accomplishments he expected, and he responded jokingly: "Of course, I have a lot of time, so I can plan ahead." At his news conference last Monday, he avoided a direct answer to a question on whether he would remain through next year.

Top Kissinger aides believe that the secretary of state does not contemplate quitting so long as the White House does not try to cut off his access to the President.

## Aide Sees Contempt Citations Hurting Kissinger Diplomacy

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP). —The State Department said yesterday that a House committee's citation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for contempt of Congress could seriously hinder his ability to deal with foreign governments.

William Hyland, the department's director of intelligence and research, said: "We consider it unbelievable that a committee of Congress would move toward a citation of contempt on the eve of an important summit meeting, two weeks before a presidential visit to China and less than a month before a major NATO meeting."

On Friday, the House Select Committee on Intelligence, its members angered by their inability to obtain classified documents for their investigations, overwhelmingly approved three contempt citations against Mr. Kissinger. They accused him of "contumacious conduct" for his failure to comply with three subpoenas issued by the committee.

Mr. Kissinger left Friday night for Paris, where he and President Ford are attending a weekend summit meeting on economic problems. In his absence, Mr. Hyland appeared before the press to give the department's reply to the committee's action.

**Not Correct?**

"A completely erroneous impression has been created that a secretary of state has refused to comply with three congressional subpoenas," he said. "That is not correct."

Two of the subpoenas, Mr. Hyland noted, were for material in the hands of the National Security Council and were addressed to "the assistant to the president for national security affairs or his subordinates." He pointed out that these two subpoenas were issued after President Ford's decision on Nov. 3 to replace Mr. Kissinger as his national security adviser.

Mr. Hyland is scheduled to become the deputy to Mr. Ford's new national security adviser, Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft. When it was asked to whom at the National Security Council subpoenas should be addressed, Mr. Hyland insisted that he did not know whether Gen. Scowcroft or anyone else had been occupying the post officially since Nov. 3.

In regard to the third subpoena, Mr. Hyland conceded that it involved 10 documents in the possession of the State Department and had been addressed to Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state. This, he said, "is a separate question and involves an entirely different matter of principle."

The disputed documents concern covert intelligence operations initiated by the State Department before Mr. Kissinger was secretary of state and Mr. Ford was President.

Mr. Ford invoked executive privilege to block the release of the documents. However, that move was brushed aside by the committee chairman, Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., and other committee members. They contended that Mr. Ford could not rely on an assertion of executive privilege to keep secret matters involving presidents other than himself.

**Panel Prepares Action**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT) —The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities is preparing legislation that would for the first time formally entitle Congress to share national security intelligence with the executive branch, committee sources said yesterday.

Interviews with key administration and intelligence officials disclosed that the Ford administration would not oppose this facet of legislative oversight.

**No Bar to Relations**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT) —Mr. Kissinger has said that the United States was ready to open discussions with the Communist states of Indochina on normalizing relations.

Mr. Kissinger said Friday that he "saw no obstacle to the principle of normalization of relations and that the United States was also prepared to reciprocate on the basis of gestures made by the Southeast Asian nations."

## *Sen. Scott, Others Allegedly Paid by Gulf Oil*

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (NYT). —Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the Senate Republican leader, was said to have received $5,000 each spring and fall for several years from the Gulf Oil Corp., according to a sworn statement by a Pittsburgh lawyer in a firm representing the oil company.

The statement was made by Thomas Wright of the Pittsburgh firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay in a deposition taken for a suit by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The suit is against Claude Wild, jr., former Washington representative for Gulf Oil, in connection with the company's alleged $10.3-million slush fund used for payments to U.S. politicians and foreign government officials.

In his statement, Mr. Wright said that the payments to Sen. Scott were "for a personal matter or for some other matters—never in connection with political contribution matters." Corporate contributions to political candidates and officeholders are illegal.

At the time of an August, 1973, meeting with Mr. Wright, Mr. Wild was being questioned by the Watergate special prosecution force.

**Retainer Fee**

Mr. Wright said that Mr. Wild told him that Sen. Scott had an arrangement for several years under which either the senator or his law firm were on a retainer of $20,000 a year.

This arrangement, Mr. Wright said he was told, was later changed because R. H. Savage, Gulf's former general counsel, did not like it, and that, thereafter, Sen. Scott received $10,000 a year.

The senator's office issued this statement Friday night: "All funds received by me from any person were given with assurances that they represented the contribution of individuals or of employee groups and that no corporate funds were so received to my knowledge. These contributions were either committed to my own campaigns or distributed to further the campaigns of others."

Sen. Scott is now under consideration by President Ford to succeed George Bush as U.S. envoy to Communist China. The speculation in the Senate is that it is almost a foregone conclusion that the senator will not run for re-election.

**Other Payments**

In his deposition, Mr. Wright said that he got his information from Mr. Wild in the meeting on Aug. 2, 1973, at which he took notes. Mr. Wright said that Mr. Wild told him that payments also went to then Rep. Gerald Ford and Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, and Gov. Milton Sharp of Pennsylvania. The latter three are candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Friday night: "The President never knowingly took a contribution from Gulf or any other corporation. All contributions in 1972 and before were reviewed by the Senate and House committees during the confirmation hearings when Ford was nominated for vice-president. The committees concluded there was no problem with any of the contributions or the sources of the contributions."

Mr. Wright's deposition was provided to the SEC in connection with its suit against both Gulf and Mr. Wild, charging that they did not properly report campaign contributions to the stockholders.

Last Monday it was disclosed that in a statement Oct. 30 to the SEC, Frederick Myers, who retired in June as Gulf legislative coordinator in Washington, said that he had made allegedly illegal contributions to at least 15 senators and congressmen, as well as to former Kansas Gov. William Avery and George Bloom, a Pennsylvania Republican politician.

Mr. Myers said that he told each recipient of a sealed envelope that it came from "Mr. Wild."

On Oct. 29, Mr. Wild pleaded the Fifth Amendment when he met with SEC investigators.

## Eckerd Voted for U.S. Job

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP). —Florida millionaire Jack Eckerd, 62, was confirmed unanimously by the Senate Friday as head of the General Services Administration. Mr. Eckerd succeeds Arthur Sampson, who resigned Oct. 15.





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Priorities in U.S. Are Issue

# Friedan, 12 Others Challenge Feminist Group's Leadership

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Thirteen present and former leaders of the National Organization for Women have formed a group to broaden the appeal of the women's movement.

The women, who come from all sections of the country, met last weekend in a New Orleans hotel room. The meeting was, they said, a result of rising discontent with the majority of the NOW leadership and that leadership's aim to take the movement "out of the mainstream, into the revolution."

"There is no thought at the moment of setting up an organization to rival NOW," one of the women at the meeting said. "We are seeking to represent the majority of NOW members who don't want to give up the organization to people that they think don't represent them... It is obvious that we intend to either save NOW or move on."

Karen Decrow, national president of NOW, rejected the premise of the newly formed group, which calls itself a "network."

"Not only do we represent the membership but we represent the forefront of feminist thinking and that's what people who join NOW want," she said.

**'Women-Surge'**

The network has been given the tentative name of Women-Surge, and plans have been made to announce it formally early next month. Also planned is a two-day retreat in January to "do some soul-searching, agonizing self-appraisal and tactical planning."

Among those who attended the eight-hour meeting in New Orleans were Betty Friedan of New York, a co-founder of NOW, and Dorothy Howze of Washington, who is with the Office of Compliance in the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

"We're very concerned at the direction the [NOW] organization may be going in," said Shirley Fernandez, a NOW board member at the meeting. "Problems are not being realistically dealt with and the organization is in danger . . . The movement has started to go in a direction that will frighten most women . . . and the big majority of membership is looking to us to do something."

"A group of people are trying to take over the organization," she said, adding that although 65 per cent of the board seats were won by a group headed by Miss Decrow and called the majority caucus, "they are really a small minority."

Among subjects discussed were last month's national NOW conference in Philadelphia, the institution of a delegate system of representation to such conferences (leadership now is elected by a vote of the NOW members attending the conference), the unsuccessful "Alice doesn't" women's strike on Oct. 29 and the recent defeat in New York and New Jersey of the proposed state equal rights amendments.

"If you polled the 60,000 members of NOW, you'd find by an overwhelming majority that the priorities are ERA ratification, enforcement of equal rights and nonsexist education," said Mary Lynn Myers, director of South Dakota's Division of Human Rights and a member of the NOW board of directors.

"Marriage and divorce, older women, homemakers are increasing priorities in many chapters," she said. "These are the kinds of things that are grass-roots interest and are being ignored because they are not radical chic. They are hard-core, gut issues and don't lend themselves to what has become fashionable."

Mrs. Friedan said that the network was not so much interested in new priorities as in getting back to the old ones. She said: "Our idea is to remobilize the membership, to concentrate on mainstream issues . . . What we were afraid of is that there would be such a demoralization of members around the country that NOW would simply disappear."



Associated Press.

HELPING HAND—A young boy pours coffee for Swiss troops during maneuvers.

## Italy May Retake EEC Wine Lead

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Italy will regain its place from France as the largest wine producer of the European Economic Community, according to the latest estimates of the Common Market's statistics office.

The statistics show that Italy should produce 70 million hectoliters of wine in the current year and France 65 million hectoliters.

Last year, France topped EEC wine production with 75.5 million hectoliters, while Italy produced 74.6 million hectoliters.

Atmosphere of 'Demented Cruise Ship'

# Foreigners Segregated in a Canton Hotel

By H.D.S. Greenway

CANTON (WP).—For the thousands of businessmen who come to this south China city every spring and fall for the export fairs, home is the 1,200-room Tung Fang Hotel on the northern edge of the city.

Some home. Tung Fang, in translation, means Eastern Place. But the mood in the hotel, as summed up by a businessman, is that of a "demented cruise ship."

Western visitors have no choice of hotel, largely because the Chinese government insists that visiting foreigners be segregated. This policy dates back to the 7th century AD, when China's rulers decided that, while visiting "foreign devils" might be useful at times, the visitors were essentially barbarians and should not be in contact with the people.

The present rulers of China feel the same way. Not only is the Tung Fang the only place to stay but it is just about the only place to relax after a day of hard negotiating with Chinese officials.

**Occasional Trip**

The Chinese attitude seems to be that the foreigners can do anything they like as long as they do it at the Tung Fang. Thus, except for an occasional trip to town to eat at a Cantonese restaurant, the traders carouse in the confines of the hotel itself.

Architecturally, the hotel is a disaster. The oldest wing, built in 1961, is representative of Soviet-style grimness and is so run down, bug-ridden and shabby that it looks as if it were built 100 years ago.

The new wings, completed last year, look like prison blocks. The rooms are cleaner than the others but the acoustics are so sensitive that, when you knock on a door, six persons up and down the hall say "Come in." Secretive traders have been known to place long-distance telephone calls to their home offices while in bed, under the covers.

There are no bars, nightclubs, movies or television at the Tung Fang and, for want of anything else, a stark, neon-lit dining room on the 11th floor serves as a place where traders can gather around a table and drink. It is known as the "top of the Fang."

The real night life goes on in the rooms. Most traders bring their own liquor from Hong Kong and the British have been known to bring a dart board. The traders drink and complain about business and the Chinese. The hotel staff, augmented during the fairs by language students, bear the foreigners with good humor.

In China, however, it is not appreciated when a foreigner pulls the pigtail of a waitress and certain rules vis-à-vis the Chinese are quickly established. Whatever the foreigners wish to do among themselves is tolerated, however.

A young English woman remembers being approached by a Japanese businessman carrying the latest Sanyo stereo tape deck in the lobby. The businessman formally invited the woman up to his room to dance the tango. And an American woman trader remembers waking up in the night to see an Algerian trader in a caftan climbing from one balcony to another.

Mostly, however, there is an atmosphere of quiet drinking, with traders weaving down the long corridors. The Tung Fang is a lonely place. A note on the bulletin board says: "Needing two bridge players, please contact Mr. Murti and Mr. Babu."

No one locks their doors at the Tung Fang and if even a stamp is left in the room after a person leaves it will be returned or kept until the person returns for the next fair.

For some businessmen here trying to trade with China, the evening is a time for writing reports and trying to contact the home office by telex. The trading never really stops. When some intoxicated Scandinavians went up to the roof to watch a fireworks display recently, they found it was not just a pleasant diversion, but a representative of the Elkton Sparkler Co. of Elkton, Md., trying to decide whether to order a shipment of "Pearl Flower" pinwheels or "Smiling Moon" skyrockets for the American Bicentennial.

## Passport Project Causes Discord For EEC Nine

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (AP).—A passport probably the color of wine dregs is being designed for the more than 350 million citizens of the nine nations of the European Economic Community, but the project is already reeling under nationalistic prejudices.

The passport probably will be a dark purple—a shade the French call "lie-de-vin," or wine dregs, and should be available, at least as an alternative to a national passport, by the start of 1978, informed sources said Friday.

Among the problems are whether the first page should indicate that it is a Common Market passport issued by one of the member countries, or that it is a passport issued by a country which is a member of the Common Market, and what languages the passport should be in—the member country's language, the member country's language plus English and French, or all the languages of the Common Market.

The problems are expected to be taken up at a Common Market summit meeting in Rome Dec. 1-2.

In UN Condemnation of Zionism

# Moynihan Sees Start of Ideological Battle

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16.—The General Assembly's declaration that Zionism is a form of racism is, in the view of U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, "the first step toward making Israel an outcast nation."

Mr. Moynihan pointed out that only two days after the assembly passed the Arab-sponsored resolution last Monday, Libya sought to bar an Israeli delegation from a Rome meeting of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization on the grounds that the Israelis represented a racist regime. Although the attempt failed, the ambassador saw it as the beginning of a campaign.

Proponents of such a campaign, however will find a formidable obstacle in the New York Irishman. He has no intention of fighting the battle with quiet diplomacy.

"We are hanging in there; we are not rolling over," he said in an interview.

Mr. Moynihan saw in the anti-Zionist resolution the pattern of South Africa's treatment here. Assembly condemnation of the South African policy of apartheid led last year to expulsion of the Pretoria government's delegates from the assembly on the grounds that apartheid violated the UN Charter. The South Africans have made no attempt to return this year and their seats have remained empty.

**No Apologies**

Rumors that an effort to expel Israel might be made this year thus far have failed to materialise but Mr. Moynihan is not alone in fearing that an attempt may be made. Because of this, he refuses to apologize for what some of his colleagues called overkill in his denunciation of the resolution as a "terrible lie" and an "infamous act."

"I think I know about ideologies and this was an ideological attack," the former Harvard professor of government asserted. "This has to be exposed—you just can't accept it quietly on a sort of 'win some, lose some' basis."

Mr. Moynihan said he knew in advance that the Arabs, with the majority of the Third World developing nations and all the Communist states except Romania, would succeed in getting the resolution. But he said a key vote, in which 55 states voted against 67 for an indefinite postponement of the Zionism issue, showed that the United States had used maximun diplomatic pressure and not just maximum oratory, as some European delegates complained privately.

Mr. Moynihan was even more vehement in rejecting criticism of his earlier blast against the Third World, the widely publicized attack on Uganda's President Idi Amin as a "racist murderer" delivered at an AFL-CIO conference in San Francisco last month. It has been charged that Mr. Moynihan made a diplomatic error in going on to say it was no accident that Marshal Amin was head of the Organization of African Unity (the job, in fact, rotates and is not elective).

**Firmness Needed**

The principle is the same, Mr. Moynihan insisted in the interview. Marshal Amin, who earlier in the week had called for the "extinction of Israel as a state" in a UN speech, was wildly off base and had to be answered loudly and firmly, Mr. Moynihan said. And even if the OAU had not chosen the Ugandan as its leader, he said, African delegates applauded his UN remarks.

Discounting European claims that he had lost African votes needlessly by linking Marshal Amin and the OAU, Mr. Moynihan pointed out that 13 black African states voted with the United States in the unsuccessful attempt to stall the anti-Zionist measure. Only four remained loyal in the final test but the defection of the others can be explained in the face of Third World pressure when it was obvious the battle was lost.

The total of 13, Mr. Moynihan said, was the highest the United States has been able to muster in non-Moslem Africa in any previous vote involving the Arabs and Israel, or for that matter on any controversial issue.

Mr. Moynihan had some criticism of his own for U.S. allies who thought he was guilty of overreacting. Going along quietly with the Arabs as some advocated, he said, would be tantamount to the world silence which permitted Nazi Germany to persecute its Jewish citizens and eventually to slaughter 6 million of them.

Observers who feared that the United States might threaten to pull out of the General Assembly or take other retaliatory action over the outcome, however, were gratified by the absence of a threat. Stripped of the aggressive language, Mr. Moynihan's remarks were only a warning that small states were hurting themselves in letting the cause of human rights be diverted by the Zionism vote.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Egypt Regains Sinai Oil Field Held by Israelis for 8½ Years

RAS SUDAR, Egypt, Nov. 16 (AP). — The governor of the Sinai, Mohammed Karamani, kissed his country's flag today, then raised it over this desolate Gulf of Suez oil town, restoring Egyptian sovereignty after 8 1/2 years of Israeli occupation.

"We have returned to this dear part of our homeland which we shall never leave again," Mr. Karamani said in a brief speech after the flag-raising ceremony.

A 55-man police band and an honor guard, in black uniforms with fixed bayonets, snapped to attention as the national anthem sounded at the end of the ceremony. The raising of the flag was witnessed by several hundred persons, including Bedouin tribesmen who had returned here.

The formal transfer of the 25-mile-long corridor of land on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez, a corridor that includes Ras Sudar, took place before the ceremony, when the United Nations Emergency Force relinquished it to Egypt.

**2d-Stage Accord**

Israel handed over the area to the UN force Friday under the terms of the second-stage Sinai settlement negotiated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and signed in September.

The Ras Sudar oil field produces 3,000 barrels a day. The second-stage disengagement pact calls for Israel to hand over by Nov. 30 a larger field to the south, at Abu Rudeis, which produces 80,000 barrels a day.

Gov. Karamani said the town was in "bad condition. All the buildings are ruined, with no doors or windows."

He said he did not think the damage was deliberate but the result of "aggression in the 1967 war."

Maj. Gen. Tamal Magdoub, who signed the Sinai accord for Egypt in Geneva on Sept. 22 and is in charge of carrying it out, said he was satisfied with the conditions at Ras Sudar. Under the accord, the Israelis have turned over the oil installations intact.

## Blinded Pilot Lands Safely At U.S. Field

DENVER, Nov. 16 (AP).—Jan Jurek had just brought his twin-engine plane into a landing pattern when turbulence pitched him into the instrument panel, shattering his sunglasses and knocking him unconscious.

He awoke 4,000 feet higher but had difficulty seeing—he was nearly blinded by blood streaming from a gash over his eyes.

"The guy called, said he was in there by himself and that he was having a little trouble," said Bob Graham, an air traffic control supervisor at Denver's Stapleton International Airport.

"We picked him up about 40 miles north of here. There's nothing in the books that covers a case like that, except that you give the pilot as much priority as you can. We called out the emergency gear and talked him in."

Mr. Graham said that Mr. Jurek's first distress call Thursday was picked up at Longmont, about 30 miles northwest of Denver and the site of Stapleton's control center.

"They worked him in to his approach and we picked him up from there," Mr. Graham said.

**'Worst Possible Updraft'**

Mr. Jurek recalled afterward that "we were down to 11,000 feet when we hit a very severe updraft. If you can imagine, the worst possible updraft. It threw my face against the instrument panel and broke my sunglasses. Glass was in my eyes, and I was unconscious for a while.

"When I woke up, the plane was at 15,000 feet," and he could hardly see, he said.

Mr. Jurek, 31, was flying the empty aircraft, owned by a Canadian oil firm, to Denver to pick up passengers for the return flight to Calgary.

Mr. Graham said that two veteran controllers did most of the work in talking Mr. Jurek down. They closed off a runway to bring Mr. Jurek's twin-engine turboprop on a straight-in landing approach.

Mr. Jurek landed successfully, then stopped without taxiing to a hangar and was taken to a hospital by an ambulance crew that met the plane. Airport emergency vehicles towed away his undamaged aircraft.

"I still have blurred vision and am under medication but if I'm lucky everything will be OK," Mr. Jurek said.

He is convinced that the air traffic controllers prevented a crash. "Those guys really deserve a handshake," he said.

## Arab Emirates Agree on Merger, Exempt Military

ABU DHABI, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The rulers of the seven member states of the United Arab Emirates failed to agree yesterday on a merger of their defense forces but decided to place their police, security, immigration and intelligence operations under federal control.

Nearly four years after the creation of the federation, the rulers decided at a one-day meeting here of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates to place all security and immigration departments under the Abu Dhabi Ministry of Interior.

They also agreed to merge their police forces with the help of experts from Saudi Arabia, whose Crown Prince Fahd was reported here to favor a tight federal structure under the leadership of the President of the united emirates, Sheikh Zayed ben Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi.

The rulers decided to put all intelligence departments dealing with security under a central administration answering directly to the sheikh.

## Israel Plans Rise In Self-Rule for Gaza, West Bank

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that Israel was planning to step up self-government among Arabs in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

"The idea is to transfer more senior ranks and degrees of responsibility and policy to the local residents," Mr. Peres said in a television interview. He said the Cabinet has approved the plan.

He also said last month's elections for local councils on the West Bank were "very peaceful and orderly" and the voter turnout was 90 per cent.

"Those elected should be awarded real and proper authority to deal with matters that are not only of a restricted municipal nature but represent a broader spectrum . . . commerce, education, health and so forth," Mr. Peres said.

Of 16,000 civil servants in the occupied territories, only 500 now are Israelis, Mr. Peres said. Israel captured the Gaza Strip from Egypt and the West Bank from Jordan in the June, 1967, war.

## Olga Berggolts, Leningrad Siege Poetess, Is Dead

MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (AP).—Poetess Olga Berggolts, 65, whose verses about the wartime siege of Leningrad earned her prizes and fame in this country, is dead, the Soviet press announced Friday.

It was she who penned the words inscribed on monuments throughout the Soviet Union to those who died during World War II: "Nobody is forgotten and nothing is forgotten."

Like many, she suffered during the Stalinist purge years of the 1930s and later wrote poems about her fears, which were published during the "thaw" years of the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Her husband, poet Boris Kornilov, either died in a labor camp or was executed in 1937.

Among her more well-known poems are "Loyalty," "In Memory of the Defenders" and "Leningrad Poem."

**Kenneth B. Murdoch**

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Kenneth Ballard Murdock, 80, professor emeritus of English literature at Harvard University, died yesterday.

Prof. Murdock was a scholar, teacher and writer about 17th-century New England and a long-time administrator at Harvard, whose faculty he joined in 1916.

His books included "Increase Mather, the Foremost American Puritan" (1925); "The Sun at Noon," made up of three biographical sketches of 17th-century Britons (1939), and "Literature and Theology in Colonial New England" (1949).

**Cabell Phillips**

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (NYT).—Cabell Phillips, 65, for 26 years a Washington correspondent of The New York Times and the author of three books on recent U.S. history, died Friday.

Mr. Phillips retired in 1971. He had joined the Washington bureau of The Times in 1945, bringing with him a passion for writing about politics.

**Ernest Turner**

RAMSGATE, England, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Ernest Turner, 96, who was believed to be the oldest man in Britain still working full-time, died Friday after 89 years on the job. He became ill Thursday after a full day's work as a canteen assistant at a Volkswagen car depot here. He began work as a shepherd boy in 1886 and joined Volkswagen 10 years ago.

**Hermann Schomberg**

HAMBURG, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Hermann Schomberg, 68, one of West Germany's most active stage actors, died today after undergoing surgery for carotid artery bleeding. Mr. Schomberg was a member of the company of the Deutsche Schauspielhaus of Hamburg from 1949 to last year.


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# Prince Signs Languages Law in Spain

## Use of Regional Tongues Legalized

MADRID, Nov. 16 (AP).—The government legalized regional languages in Spain yesterday, returning to about one-third of the nation's population a cultural right that had been banned for 36 years.

Prince Juan Carlos, acting head of state, signed a decree giving Basques, Catalans, Galicians, Valencians and others the right to speak and write their native tongues without fear of prosecution for the first time since the Spanish Civil War ended in 1939.

The law was in preparation before the Prince took temporary power Oct. 30 but his signature on the decree was seen as a personal political victory for him and as a step that may lead to an easing of tension with dissident ethnic groups, such as the Basques.

The law also could give Spain a new image at the end of the era of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who banned all regional languages. Gen. Franco, a Galician, has been gravely ill for a month.

Government officials said that the decree would affect about 12 million of Spain's 36 million inhabitants.

**Official Language**

Castilian remains the official language and must be used on all official documents. But the decree means that Basque, Catalan and other languages can be taught in public schools and used at public events. It is expected to open the way for regional publications, folk music and literature.

Regional languages had been permitted in public conversation but their use in official or cultural acts of any kind was strictly banned.

The end of the prohibition follows an experimental order allowing limited use of regional languages that was issued in May, as separatist terrorism increased in the Basque region. Government officials said that the two were not connected.

The prohibition had been eased in recent years. Roman Catholic mass, for example, frequently was celebrated in regional languages, especially in rural areas. But most Spaniards had to learn their regional tongue at home.

**6 in Opposition Held**

MADRID, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—A leading Spanish Communist and five other principal opponents of the government were arrested here early today, informed sources said.

Simon Sanchez Montero, 60, a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist party, who has served 14 years in prison for his political activities, was seized while visiting his wife in a hospital, the sources said.

They said that novelist Armando Lopez Salinas and the four others arrested had all served prison sentences for being members of illegal political groups.

The reason for their arrest was not immediately known.

Nearly 500 persons have been arrested throughout Spain in a government drive against the opposition since Aug. 27.

**Italian Newsman Ousted**

MADRID, Nov. 16 (AP).—The Spanish government expelled Luigi Sommaruga of the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero yesterday for not having proper Spanish press accreditation, the national news agency Cifra said.

The agency said that Mr. Sommaruga's stories defamed Gen. Franco. Mr. Sommaruga was taken to Irun on the French border after he refused to leave Madrid by plane, the agency said.

The expulsion was the second in two weeks. Geraro Bolanos, a Costa Rican working for the Mexican newspaper El Sol, also was expelled.

## Burma Leader Ends 5-Day Trip to China

RANGOON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Burmese President Ne Win returned from a five-day visit to China yesterday. A communiqué following his trip said that each side undertook not to carry out acts of aggression against the other.

Troops led and supplied by China in northeast Burma are carrying on one of the most active of several insurgencies against the Ne Win regime.



UPI.

Carmen Franco waves to crowd after visiting her ailing husband on Saturday.

# Algeria Accuses 3 Countries Of Colluding to Loot Sahara

ALGIERS, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Algeria today condemned the agreement among Spain, Morocco and Mauritania as an attempt to "plunder the natural resources of the western Sahara" by Madrid and "its accomplices."

The condemnation, in a commentary by the official news agency, APS, followed the cool reception given yesterday to Spanish Planning and Development Minister Joaquim Gutierrez Cano, who came to explain the agreement to the Algerians.

The Spanish official, who carried a message for President Houari Boumedienne, was not received by the President in person but by Industry and Energy Minister Belaid Abdessalem.

**Cordial Meeting**

Diplomatic observers said that in protocol terms this could only be seen as a very cool reception, although Spanish diplomatic sources insisted that the meeting with Mr. Abdessalem was cordial.

APS said that in agreeing to the tripartite deal over the Sahara, which will leave the territory in Moroccan and Mauritanian hands after the Spanish troops are withdrawn by the end of February, "Madrid repudiates all its previous engagements undertaken before international bodies."

This agreement "scorns a universally recognized principle and denies the Saharan people the right to speak."

"With what aim? That of satisfying the appetites of power bent, with whatever consequences, on the plunder of the natural resources of the western Sahara," the news agency said.

"Madrid's about-face reveals all the off-handedness and contempt with which the colonial power, its accomplices and the imperialist circles decide to deny the right to exist of a whole people in order to grab its riches and share them out."

## Algeria Asks No Aid By UN in Its Dispute

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 16 (NYT).—The United Nations was bypassed and Algeria outmaneuvered by the accord on Spanish Sahara, diplomats here said yesterday.

It was considered significant that Algeria had not requested another meeting of the Security Council after Friday's announcement in Madrid setting Feb. 28 as the date for Spanish withdrawal from the disputed desert territory.

The current president of the 15-nation council, Jacob Malik of the Soviet Union, held consultations with representatives of nations involved in the Sahara controversy late Friday but none asked for council action.

UN sources said yesterday that Algeria's foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who is in New York, had apparently received no instructions from President Boumedienne. In Algiers, a government spokesman said that Algeria rejected any settlement of the Spanish Sahara issue in which it did not participate.

**Warning of Action**

Mr. Bouteflika has been here since August, having served as president of the United Nations special session in September. His continued presence in New York has given rise to speculation that his relations with Mr. Boumedienne had cooled.

Algeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Abdellatif Rahal, complained in a Security Council meeting last week that the body had been unable to prevent Morocco from staging an invasion of Spanish Sahara with its recent march of civilians. Mr. Rahal called the council proceedings on the Sahara dispute a "masquerade" and warned that Algeria would act if the Security Council did not.

The Security Council held several public and private meetings on the Sahara issue earlier this month and last week asked King Hassan II of Morocco to withdraw the marchers from Spanish Sahara. The King never replied to the Security Council message but last Sunday he called off the march.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had urged the establishment of a UN presence in Spanish Sahara in the form of a small group of civilian officials who would help organize a referendum on the territory's future.

The accord among Spain, Morocco and Mauritania that was announced in Madrid Friday apparently does not envisage such a UN role. The foreign ministers of Morocco and Mauritania and high officials of the Spanish government are expected here in the next few days to brief Mr. Waldheim and UN delegates.

## Kidnapped Girl, 18, Released in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—An 18-year-old Greek-Cypriot girl, Alo Kaloghirou, daughter of a well-to-do-merchant, kidnapped here 10 days ago, has been released unharmed after payment of a £17,000 ($34,680) ransom by her family, police said today.

They said that a substantial part of the money had been recovered and that five men picked up in police raids will be charged Tuesday in connection with the kidnapping.



UPI.

BULLDOG BATTLE—Derek (left) and Popeye appear to have a difference of opinion over who owns the stick. Dispute was resolved by breaking it in half.

# *Europe Fuel Shipment Ends A U.S. Uranium Monopoly*

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (WP).—U.S. dominance of the world market for atomic fuel ended last week when eight tons of enriched uranium were delivered to Britain by a company owned by the Netherlands, West Germany and Britain.

The shipment was the first made by the firm since it started operations a year ago and makes it the first serious competitor to the United States in the growing uranium market. The Soviet Union has made several sales of enriched uranium but in such an erratic way that experts do not yet count the Russians as a market force.

Britain and France produce enriched uranium but only for weapons stockpiles and internal power purposes. China has a small enriching plant for its atomic weapons.

The sale of eight tons was made by URENCO to Britain's Atomic Energy Authority, which will use it for fuel when it reloads its power plant at Winfrith on the south coast of England.

No price was disclosed but observers said they believed the sale was for $1.8 million, about twice what the United States would have charged for the same amount. Since the United States has more orders than it can fill, new orders are going to the tripartite firm even though its price is higher.

The United States once held more than 98 per cent of the world uranium market, a dominance it may never have again. South Africa is building a uranium-enrichment plant, Brazil has contracted to build one and Japan and Australia are also considering constructing one.

URENCO has two small plants enriching uranium, one at Almelo in the Netherlands and the other at Capenhurst in Britain. Both plants use the centrifuge technique, a method that employs hundreds of thousands of stainless steel mixers to isolate the usable isotope of uranium.

That isotope is U-235, which fissions in a chain reaction to produce heat and power. Uranium is enriched with 3 or 4 per cent of U-235 before it is fabricated into fuel rods for use in a power plant.

## Protestant Slain In Ulster Bar as Feud Continues

BELFAST, Nov. 16 (UPI).—Feuding among Northern Ireland's Protestants took another life during the weekend, but the rival Provisional and Official wings of the Irish Republican Army said they would stop their clashes, which had taken 11 lives.

A prominent member of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association, Thomas Haddock, was seized in a crowded bar yesterday, forced to lie face down on the floor and was shot in the head.

Police said Mr. Haddock was the victim of a clan fight between extremist Protestants. Police blamed elements of the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force for the assassination.

Several hours later, a remote-controlled bomb hidden in a culvert near the Irish Republic border was detonated by guerrillas as a police jeep passed over it. A reservist policeman was killed and four others were injured.

# Swedish Institute Is Seeking World Ban on Fireball Bombs

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The development of a new generation of incendiary weapons, including controlled chemical fireballs radiating thermal energy second only to that of nuclear bombs, has been disclosed by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

An institute publication, "Incendiary Weapons," backs a proposal to prohibit these weapons that is now before the International Committee of the Red Cross. It has been signed by 18 governments.

The institute is an independent organization funded by the Swedish parliament. The report was published in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press.

The use of napalm and other incendiary weapons is to be debated soon at the United Nations and will be examined at a conference of arms experts at Lugano, Switzerland, early next year.

The Swedish institute regards the diplomatic conference on the Geneva Conventions, which meets periodically, as the appropriate forum for discussion of a prohibition of incendiary weapons under international law.

**Two Developments**

The institute's monograph focuses attention on two developments that increase the destructive capacity of such weapons. The first is the concept of the "controlled chemical fireball," which, the institute said, "is said to have significantly advanced the potential effectiveness of incendiary weapons."

The essential ingredient in the fireball, according to the publication, is triethyl aluminum, or TEA, a colorless liquid that burns with a bright flame reaching temperatures of up to 2,300 degrees centigrade.

Experiments have shown, the report said, that TEA, when thickened with 1 per cent polysobutilene, produces a chemical fireball that "radiates sufficient thermal energy to destroy or damage military targets." Only nuclear weapons had been able to produce damaging levels of thermal radiation, the institute said, adding that the fireball could cause third-degree burns within a few seconds.

In support of this description of the new weapon, the publication cites two reports issued by the U.S. Army's Munitions Command in 1972 and 1973.

**Uranium Darts**

The institute also emphasized the dangers involved in the use of depleted uranium instead of steel or lead for small weapons such as fléchettes—small, dart-shaped projectiles.

Depleted uranium is metal from which U-235 and U-238 isotopes have been extracted for use in nuclear reactors and weapons. The residue is heavier than lead and "this has led to the investigation of its military application," the monograph reported.

Pellets, slugs or fléchettes made of uranium have a high power of penetration and are self-igniting.

"The possible use of uranium in projectiles," the report said, "represents a threshold which the institute recommends it would be better not to cross, since it might open the way to more radioactive or toxic substances."

The institute estimated, "from figures never before made available to the public," that 388,091 tons of napalm bombs were dropped in the Vietnamese war by the United States and its allies between 1963 and 1973.

"In total, greater quantities of incendiary weapons were used in Indochina than in any other countries in any other war," the report concluded.

## Michigan Democrat Charged in Tax Case

DETROIT, Nov. 16 (AP).—Federal officials have charged Rep. Charles Diggs jr., D-Mich., with failure to pay $36,223 in taxes for 1968, the Detroit News reported Friday.

The Detroit congressman denied through his lawyers that he owes any money in the case, which involves the estate of his father, who died in April, 1967, the news said.

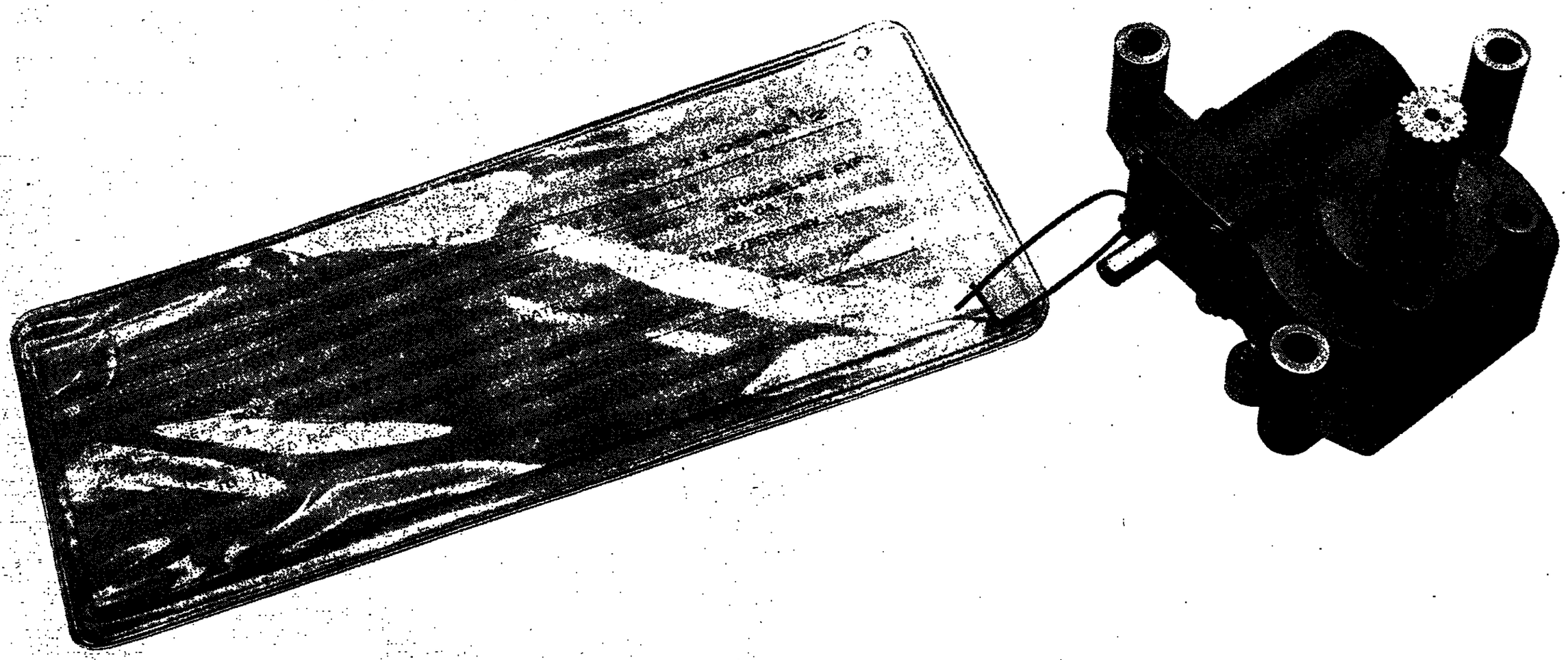
## *Trade Accord By Paris, Prague*

PARIS, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—France and Czechoslovakia have signed a 10-year trade and technological cooperation pact at the end of a three-day visit here by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

A joint communiqué Friday said bright prospects existed for industrial cooperation, particularly in the fields of car construction, telecommunications, agricultural machinery, energy and the chemical industry.

Mr. Strougal, who saw President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during his stay here, had a series of talks with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac before the two signed the pact. They agreed to create conditions for mutual exchange of economists, scientists, technicians and cultural affairs specialists, the communiqué said.


# Number 746370 has done its duty, let it go.



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Like what should be the last flight to Rio for the gearbox of an exhaust flap.

SWISSAIR

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Monday, November 17, 1975 *

# Organizing Disclosure

When President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger came to France, they were greeted with full honors, including mounted guards in Napoleonic panoply. But accompanying them in spirit were two pressing problems in less colorful garb: A pleading New York and a minatory gentleman from Suffolk County. The latter, Representative Otis Pike, had just obtained from his Select Committee on Intelligence, a charge of contempt of Congress against Mr. Kissinger for refusing to supply certain subpoenaed documents.

One course for the President and his chief foreign affairs adviser would be, to paraphrase Sam Weller's advice to the cobbler in Fleet Prison, to tell Mr. Pike that they were sorry for making Congress contemptible and won't do so no more. Another—the one toward which Mr. Ford inclines—is to assert executive privilege. But neither of these would solve the delicate and intricate difficulties of establishing a good working relationship between the right of the president to act and the right of Congress to know.

Fortunately, efforts are under way now to place this relationship in statutory form, and those efforts are being co-ordinated between the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the administration. It is by no means an easy task, but cooperation offers a better chance of achieving an executive-legislature balance in this area than the confrontation which Mr. Pike has so persistently sought.

The real practical problem with respect to intelligence matters is less a proper respect for the authority of Congress than of making information which should remain confidential within the government available to the world at large. Congress must be broadly informed on the intelligence which forms the basis for foreign policy and negotiations for agreements with other countries. So should the people, who elect the president and the Congress and must back the policy. Congress, too, has need for more specialized information if it is to oversee operations for which it authorizes funds and for which it shares responsibility.

In this latter case, however, there are areas in which the national interests and national agents could suffer unnecessarily from full disclosure, and where, at present, there are no clear safeguards either from concealment under executive privilege or excessive disclosure under congressional will or whim. To establish such safeguards, especially in the field of "covert operations," may never be accomplished to the full satisfaction of either Congress or the President. But by working together the two may reach a reasonable compromise—which would be impossible in a knock-down and drag-out fight. Mr. Pike would do well to form a liaison with his opposite number in the Senate.

# Contempt for Boycotts

Secretary of Commerce Morton should not have needed the threat of a House contempt citation to provide a House Commerce subcommittee with subpoenaed "confidential" reports identifying the American firms pressed to join the Arab boycott of Israel. He pleads that the Export Administration Act, which says it is American policy not to support such boycotts, also directs him not to disclose information "deemed confidential." But three law professors, called by Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., have ripped to shreds this and other legal defenses offered by the secretary. Surely Congress did not intend to deny itself the information needed to oversee the Export Act. Noting that more than 100 statutes cite "confidential" information without referring specifically to Congress, Mr. Moss warns that the Morton position asserts "a doctrine of secrecy more pernicious than executive privilege." If Congress—once getting the reports—decides that Mr. Morton's unwise assurances of confidentiality to the companies should be respected, then it should dig out the facts, and publicize them, on its own. And for the future, no such further commitments of confidentiality should be made by the executive branch.

Plainly, Mr. Morton's concern runs beyond the confidentiality issue to the facts of the Arab boycott. The reports evidently show that Arabs are meeting some success 1) in getting American exporters not to do business with Israel and 2) in freezing out firms which either do business with Israel or are designated "Zionist." Under law, the Commerce Department must "encourage and request" American firms to refuse cooperation with boycotters. In practice, the department simply informs companies that it is American policy to reject boycott pressures, adding that it is not illegal to comply. The Commerce Department sees the boycott as a barrier to trade and investment. Rather than trying to remove the barrier, it seeks to help American firms—some firms—get over or around it. Meanwhile, the State Department, regarding the boycott as a regrettable and diplomatically complicating by-product of the Arab-Israeli dispute, says that when that dispute ends, so will the boycott. By the same reasoning, this city should disband its police force, on the grounds that when poverty and pathology end, so will crime.

The stated policy of the United States, which is to oppose boycotts of firms which do business with a third country or which include officials of a certain faith or outlook, is sound and should be enforced. With Arab trade and investment mounting, it is essential to establish that, whatever the Arabs' disagreements with Israel, the United States will not let its citizens and corporations be made agents of a foreign boycott. American firms should be compelled by law to refuse to participate in boycott activities: a public-reporting requirement would help enforcement. That way, no firm could gain a competitive advantage by agreeing to go along with a boycott. No firm could be forced to become the instrument of another country's foreign policy. And no firm would have to conduct abroad the discriminatory practices which are held to be intolerable at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### French Policy

Considering that the only policy "clear and simple to formulate" would consist in not having any and of integrating oneself with "a system," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing draws four guidelines for France. They are, in this order, the will for independence, the will to organize Europe, the détente, "the desire for cooperation among the states of the world and especially of the developing world."

Does this listing indicate an order or priorities? The prominent place given to Europe and to détente is in any case to be noted. It will also be noticed that the United States and the Atlantic alliance are absent from these four guidelines . . . The French President underscores that his policy of independence and of détente with the East is the continuation of that of his great predecessors, General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou; the organization of Europe and the cooperation with the nations of the world on the contrary correspond to a certain change which he cautiously calls "the dimensions which I am striving to develop."

Another, bolder change stems from the fact that France, the "third nuclear power" has somehow come of age. She now has got "the means and the obligation" to exercise her responsibilities as a nuclear power. This is why she is ready to study "how to limit certain risks." The change in this field apparently is not limited to cooperation in non-proliferation, since "the main objection" that prevents France from participating in the Geneva disarmament conference stems from the fact that Washington and Moscow are the co-chairmen of the conference. It is thus possible to imagine that, if France were invited to participate in the chairmanship, she would no longer boycott what General de Gaulle called "a futile figuration."

*—From Le Monde (Paris).*

### Portuguese Politics

It is a matter of wonder, and often it seems of exasperation, to many outside observers that Portuguese politics can carry on for so long in a state of chaos and uncertainty without reaching some kind of catastrophic denouement. One of the truly admirable qualities of the Portuguese, including Portuguese soldiers, is an intense reluctance to start killing each other for political reasons. In all the political turmoil which the country has witnessed since April 25 last year, barely a dozen people have lost their lives.

It is certainly desirable that this record should be kept up. But it is hard to imagine that things can go on like this for ever. There have been so many accusations and rumors in the past few weeks about preparations for a coup d'état, either of the extreme left or of the right, that there is a real danger of one side or other being panicked into some kind of preemptive action in self-defense.

*—From The Times (London).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

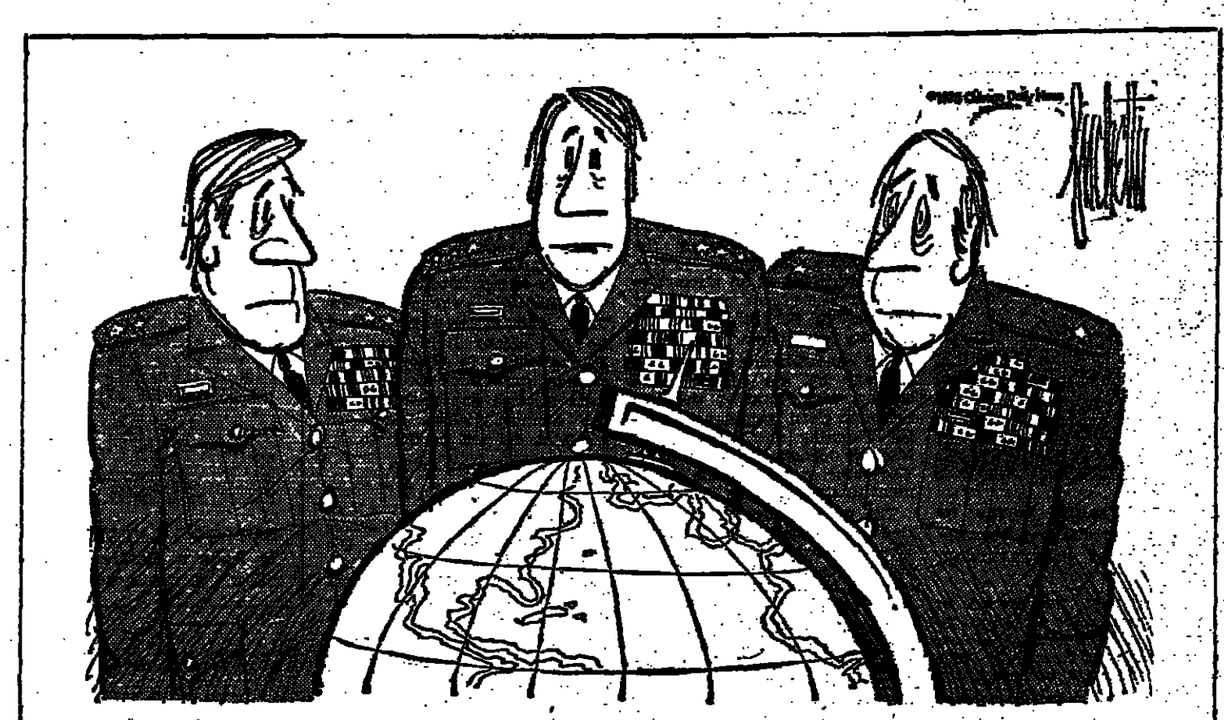
*November 17, 1900*

NEW YORK.—The Eastern Ship-building Company of Groton, Conn., is laying down the keels for the two largest ships ever seen. They will be launched in 18 months and are intended to run from the Pacific Coast to Oriental ports in connection with the Great Northern Railway. The ships will be registered at 30,000 tons and have a displacement of 38,000 tons. They will carry both freight and passengers.

### Fifty Years Ago

*November 17, 1925*

PARIS.—The world is promised one of the sensations of our day, in the writing of the memoirs of Isadora Duncan by Frank Harris. The ideals, the experiences and the influence of the American dancer conveyed through the vision and the prose of Frank Harris, should result in a remarkable literary product. The work was begun in collaboration by the two artists in Nice some months ago. All their friends in the Latin Quarter are talking about it.



*'Sure, We Can Blow Up the World, but If the Russians Can Blow Up the World Twice, We're Goners.'*

# The Real Birth of Détente

By C. L. Sulzberger

LIMA.—Nov. 16 was the date in 1933 when the United States and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations or, put another way, when America resumed relations with Russia after a long hiatus. Recognition in no sense followed the usual, foolish U.S. concept that this implied political approval instead of the practice of most nations simply acknowledging a regime as sufficiently strong to administer its country.

The subsequent course of the Soviet-American connection has not been smooth. After an uneasy initial period, the two huge countries became singularly frosty during the brief Hitler-Stalin pact. From 1941 through early 1945 common antipathy for Germany, which by then had invaded the U.S.S.R., linked Moscow and Washington.

However, by the spring of 1945 the question of postwar Europe's ideological future had added to the legacy of tension. Eventual Soviet entry into the Japanese war was greeted with restrained *enthusiasm* by Americans after they learned they possessed an atomic bomb.

The cold war marked an unusual period in relationships between the two enormous lands which had never previously featured as great influences in international affairs until, after World War II, they suddenly found themselves superpowers. The superpowers were not only now unfriendly and totally intolerant but pledged to destroy each other's influence and lead alliances in political rivalry. Eighteenth-century democracy in one was pitted against 19th-century Marxism in the other to compete for dominance in the 20th-century world.

### Great Crisis

The present and still indecisive effort to mute this rivalry—or at least to defuse its potential military aspects and consign the contest to economics and politics—came at the moment of greatest crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union.

That moment was the October, 1962 confrontation. Everyone knows how Khrushchev secretly installed missile batteries tipped with atomic warheads on Cuba, deliberately seeking to hide this fact from Washington. The world came closer to nuclear war than at any other time.

Oddly enough, it was only then, as the two superpowers were staring down rival missile silos, that the first notable step toward détente occurred. This *step* featured what is today known as mutual force reduction.

When an irate Washington confirmed that Moscow was secretly preparing a *coup de main* through Cuba, confidential and hurried diplomatic contacts started at various levels. Among these were more than a dozen private meetings between Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the late president's brother, and Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet envoy to the United States.

They met in the Soviet Embassy and in the Justice Department, always arriving and departing by obscure entrances. At one of these talks Dobrynin observed that Russians felt quite as uncomfortable about U.S. nuclear missiles stationed in Turkey on their frontier as Americans felt about similar Soviet installations in Cuba.

The Attorney General caught the point. He asked if the ambassador was implying that one set of missile withdrawals could be exchanged against the other. The answer was yes. Kennedy obtained the President's approval within a few hours and the crisis subsided.

Well photographed and publicized, the Soviet weapons were taken out of Cuba. The American missiles began to leave Turkey 10 weeks later under less dramatic circumstances. Moreover, it was denied in Washington that the withdrawal of 15 obsolescent Jupiter rockets from Turkey resulted from any deal with Moscow.

Washington had been contemplating a pullout of Jupiters from Turkey (as well as Italy, later involved) and bolstering NATO defense positions in the area with seaborne weapons systems. The entire liquid-fuel missile system in those two countries and England, installed in 1958, had been scheduled for eventual replacement.

Nevertheless, the speed with which Turkish dismantling took place following the Dobrynin-Bobby Kennedy accord, clearly confirmed that a deal of force reductions had in fact occurred.

When Gen. Lauris Norstad, the NATO commander, opposed the swift evacuation of Turkish Jupiters for political reasons, he was unexpectedly retired.

The net result was to show both Moscow and Washington that it was possible to defuse crises swiftly and also to reduce forces and weapons systems on a basis of mutuality. Going to the extreme of a showdown confrontation to see who breaks first is an unusual way of approaching the problem.

Although it took a long time to materialize and although nothing overwhelmingly impressive has yet been achieved, it seems possible now to look back and see how the superpower relationship first began to change along lines now being cautiously pursued.

# Waiting for the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Don't expect any major new domestic or foreign policy developments out of here in the next 12 months. Until the future leadership of the United States, the Soviet Union and China is much clearer than it is now, the Big Three will be in a holding pattern.

The visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the United States has been put off until next year, and, in his poor state of health, he may not be in power long after the Communist party congress early in '76.

President Ford's China trip next month is not expected to produce anything substantive. Mao Tse-tung is still said to be mentally alert, but he is no longer able to speak and writes his answers to visitors' questions on paper. Chou En-lai has vanished from the political scene into a hospital in Peking. So Washington, Moscow and Peking are all hesitating to make any long-term commitments until they know who will be in charge at the end of next year.

The outlook in the Middle East is for stalemate. With the U.S. elections coming on, Ford is not likely to press the Israelis to make more concessions to the Arabs in the next 12 months, and by its vicious charge that Zionism is a form of racism, the United Nations General Assembly has actually made it easier for Israel to ignore the UN resolutions calling for Israel to withdraw from more Arab territory.

Meanwhile, the politics of succession dominate almost everything. New York may not default on its debts, but Washington is already in a state of political bankruptcy. The President's trip to Paris and later to Peking are seen here primarily as good television and political opportunities. The U.S. resolution at the UN calling on all nations to proclaim "unconditional amnesty by releasing all political prisoners" illustrates the political and propagandistic mood of this city at the moment.

It was an attempt to embarrass the governments that had voted the anti-Semitic resolution against Israel in the UN and it called on them and all other nations to have compassion for "persons deprived of their liberty primarily because they have . . . sought peaceful expression of beliefs and opinions at variance with those held by their governments . . ."

Of course, the resolution didn't have a chance of liberating one single miserable soul out of jail in the Soviet Union, Cairo, China, Prague, Rio de Janeiro or anywhere else, and the administration knew it, but it was a noble principle and applied precisely to the tens of thousands of U.S. citizens who opposed the Vietnam war.

They are now in exile all over the world because they sought peaceful expressions of opinions at variance with those held by their government, and also because they were denied by President Ford the "unconditional amnesty" he has asked the rest of the world to grant to all persons "deprived of liberty."

This is not a bad illustration of what's going on here in Washington. If noble principles promote political interests, proclaim them; if harmful to political objectives, forget them. Freedom for all political dissenters, "unconditional amnesty" for Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn of the Soviet Union and all those jailed political prisoners elsewhere in the world. But if the noble principle of "unconditional amnesty" for the Vietnam dissenters gives George Wallace and Ronald Reagan an argument against Ford in the presidential campaign, skip it!

This is the sort of "selective morality" that Pat Moynihan, our ambassador at the United Nations, complained about in the name of the United States. It is also, to his knowledge and personal regret, the same "selective morality" that is being practiced at home—and under the pressure of the presidential campaign.

And the Democrats, of course, are playing the same game. Not Mike Mansfield, the majority leader in the Senate who is beyond ambition and will defend the President even against his party when he thinks the President is right. Not the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, who has his own personal problems and will either resign or be deposed in the next Congress.

This, however, is the main reason why there is now a pause in making major policy decisions at home or abroad in the next 12 months. It is not only that Ford, Brezhnev, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai will be off the state a year from now, but that the whole leadership of the U.S. Congress, in both the House and the Senate, may also be quite different after the primaries, the Bicentennial and the presidential election next November.

### Changes

The presiding figures on Capitol Hill then may very well not be Mike Mansfield of Montana in the Senate but Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and not Carl Albert of Oklahoma but Speaker Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, or somebody else. This is not merely speculation. Changes in the leadership of the U.S. Congress are already under way, and this is one more reason why everybody is waiting to see what happens, not only in the leadership of Moscow and Peking but in Washington at the White House and in the Congress.

Fortunately, there is no major crisis now at home or in the world that demands immediate or urgent action. The internal problems of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and the European industrial powers are so serious that nobody has time or energy for foreign adventures. All of them are preoccupied with passing power from one set of leaders to another. In short, it is half-time in world politics, with the score about even. Later on, they will come back to the major questions of creating a better world order, but for the present, nothing much will be done.

After the Thanksgiving holidays and Christmas in America, after the Communist party congress in Moscow early next year, after the inevitable succession of new leaders in Peking, the cards in the world political deck will be quite different.

Then the parties at home and the nations abroad may come back to the basic problems of population control, arms control and the hunger and misery of the majority of the human family. But not before then. For next year, all the major powers will be waiting on the accidents of life and politics. They will deal with the larger questions later on. At the earliest, at the beginning of 1977.

## Letters

### U.S. Premed 'War'

My husband is one that "lost" in the "war" you describe in "The War in U.S. Premed Classes" (IHT, Nov. 4). It really isn't a loss, just a setback because my husband will be a doctor—and a good one.

What the story said was true—the honest student is now the foreign student. And the incredible fact is that the monstrous American Medical Association is working to keep entrance proceedings exactly as they are.

To add insult to injury, the American graduating from a medical school abroad has to deal with prejudices that are nonexistent for the U.S. medical school graduate.

BARBARA NASSBERG.
Liege, Belgium.

### Buckley and N.Y.C.

You're slipping, William Buckley. On improper and irrelevant grounds you take Hubert Humphrey to task for, in effect, comparing apples and oranges, yet in the process you do the same yourself. Apparently you find it convenient to equate two entirely separate bodies of policy—domestic and foreign "A Difference Between N.Y.C., Zaire," (IHT, Nov. 3).

May I remind you that New York City is part of the United States, while Zaire is not? To overlook this major distinction and suggest that it somehow serves our interests to aid others while we ourselves go begging smacks of the very illogic you pride yourself in combating.

How ironic it is that an offer to lend New York City money (IHT, Nov. 3) comes not from our own government, but from a foreign nation—Arab at that! It would seem that our priorities are badly in need of rearranging lest we find ourselves giving with one hand only to have to take back with the other.

MELANIE I. DOOLEY.
Edinburgh.

### Déjà Vu

The UN resolution concerning the rights of the Palestinian people gave me an ominous sense of déjà-vu. On Sept. 16, 1938, the DNB, the official Nazi press agency, announced, after the first Munich meeting, "Sir Neville Chamberlain gave his consent to the Führer's suggestions concerning a settlement of the legitimate rights of the Sudeten Germans".

I. SVARC.
Paris.

# Don't Eat The Daisies —Please

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—They have made a pretty good effort in recent months to adjust to the problem of the anti-smoker, so that now when we board an airplane we are politely asked, "Smoking, or non-smoking, sir?" I have been giving routinely the answer, "I don't smoke, but I don't mind it if others do"—the only answer I could plausibly give, unless my wife and I occupied separate dining rooms.

Of course such an answer is the horrible equivalent of saying at a cocktail party, when asked "What can I *bring* you from the bar?"—"Anything. Anything at all." People who say that mean to be accommodating. Actually, they merely confuse and exasperate. I'd rather a guest asked me for a Brandy Alexander than for "anything at all." To be sure, I would have to learn to make a Brandy Alexander.

But there remain uncrystallized civil accommodations, notably the typewriter. Now I am, for reasons unknown and irrelevant, the most instinctively undisruptive of men. I even hesitate to hang on the doorknob outside my hotel room the sign that says DO NOT DISTURB—without first attempting to write in, "Please." It horrifies me as much as the English that we decorate our national parks with such barbed-wire phrases as "KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

### On the Train

Like other journalists, I am saddled with the problem of The Typewriter. Wherever I go, I must use it. No, I don't mean at restaurants, or at public receptions at the White House, or at funeral processions. But other times: notably, on planes and trains.

The other day, traveling New York-Washington, I elected to go by AMTRAK, thinking to have my dinner and begin typing my notes for a television program that would begin at 9 in the morning, followed by a second beginning at 10:15. I chatted with a friend during the brief dinner hour, then went to work. I had no sooner begun to type when I was accosted by a tall middle-aged man, with the bearing of an ex-colonel, who approached me and said in tones loud enough to sound over the hundred mph noise of a train whistling through the night on tracks laid down during the Grant Administration: "I want you to know," he said without any introductory civility, "that I think you are the rudest man I have ever seen. My wife and I paid over 60 dollars to travel on this train and to have a little peace and quiet, and all we get is the sound of your typewriter." He marched away, and all eyes were on me. Did I want to move? the porter asked me. Move where? I replied—the car was full.

I resumed typing but, actually, I found that I was not concentrating on my work. Suddenly every stroke of a key sounded like an acetylene torch triggered under a honeymooner's bed. It is a psychological cliché: the ticking of a clock that is entirely unnoticed can be made—in a movie, say—to sound like the rumbling of a juggernaut merely by having somebody say casually, "When that clock reaches midnight, London will be destroyed."

Every note I tapped sounded louder than the others. Every pause between strokes sounded like a provocative attempt at cacophony. People around me who had been dozing, or reading, utterly unaware of the sound of the typewriter, were suddenly looking at me malevolently. This I'd have understood easily enough if they knew what I was writing. But for all they knew, I was copying out "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star". . .

I don't like rules, but they *can* be liberating. If the sign says, "Smoking Permitted Aft Of These Seats," then it is only a matter of ascertaining which way is aft before lighting up; and nobody has a legitimate case against you. You guessed it. I think they should get around to signs that say, "Typing Permitted Aft Of These Seats." Aft of *those* seats could put you with one foot in the baggage compartment, but at least you would have your own turf.

Some will say that, really, we are asked to make too many concessions: that people should try to curb their sensibilities. There is a case for this, too. I don't like magenta. Should I have said to the gentleman on the train: "I'll make a deal, pal. I'll stop typing if you will tell your wife to go to the ladies' room and come back dressed in another color—any other color." "Magenta Permitted Aft Of These Seats." To be sure, we are left without a solution for the man aboard an airplane who can't stand wings.

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The Quinlan Coma Case

# *A Family in Anguish Meets The Cold Face of the Law*

By B. D. Colen

MORRISTOWN, N.J. (WP).—It has never been easy for Joseph and Julia Quinlan to make their twice-daily visits to their comatose daughter in the intensive-care unit of St. Clare's Hospital in nearby Denville.

But last Monday night's visit was especially hard. Only hours earlier, New Jersey Superior Court Judge Robert Muir jr. had refused to grant the couple's plea that they be empowered to order doctors to disconnect Karen's respirator and allow her to die.

As they always do, the Quinlans spoke to Karen, although doctors say she cannot hear, is not aware of her surroundings and has absolutely no cognitive functions.

"It was a little harder last night," Mrs. Quinlan said on Tuesday. "I think it was the realization that we weren't going to be able to carry out Karen's wishes."

She explained, as she had in court, that her adopted daughter had repeatedly expressed the wish that she not be kept alive by machines should she ever become critically ill.

"We always tell her we love her," said Mr. Quinlan. "I tell her we're doing everything we can for her, that we love her very much, that we're praying for her. I know she can't hear, but...," his voice trailed off.



Karen Quinlan

### Appeal Uncertain

Doing everything possible would, at this point, seem to include an appeal of Judge Muir's decision. The Quinlans say they have not yet decided on the next step.

But at the same time, Mr. Quinlan said, "If we decided not to press this further, it would always bother us."

Judge Muir's decision did not answer the question of when a doctor and family may legitimately decide to cease treatment in a hopeless case.

Rather, the decision simply left standing the existing state of confusion in which physicians may make such decisions but may also face homicide charges for allowing patients to die.

The Quinlans have consistently said that once they faced the hopelessness of Karen's situation, turning off the respirator not only seemed the right thing to do, it seemed like the only thing to do.

In an interview, Mr. Quinlan said he is worried by the possibility of his daughter's respirator being accidentally disconnected.

"There's like an extension behind the bed, with all these outlets lined up like in a metal cover," said Mr. Quinlan. "One part of it has been broken now for three or four days. I've asked a nurse if it can be fixed...

"I wouldn't want to see her turned off accidentally," he said. "I don't want any failure at all to happen. If this is going to be done, it's going to be done the right way, with everyone agreeing to it, and we're going to be there praying for her. . . ."

"It's so strange," said Mrs. Quinlan, "because many times I've gone down [to the hospital] and the tube [from the respirator] that goes into the throat has been knocked out by her movement . . there are so many times that God could have taken her."

"I've had that tube in my hand so many times," said Mr. Quinlan, "but I've always reconnected it. It just pops right off. I've put it back many times, but I've never taken it off. . . ."

The Quinlans said they had planned to relax after the decision, to clean house, enjoy the beautiful fall weather and attempt to get their thoughts together.

*But from 10 a.m. to 5* p.m. Tuesday a steady succession of television and radio crews paraded through the living room and across the lawn of the family's modest, gray colonial home.

One after another, the crews would set up their lights, adjust their cameras, ask the Quinlans the same set of questions, repack the equipment and make the dash to New York for the 6 p.m. news broadcasts.

### Virgin Mary

Each time there were the same shots: the small cement statue of the Virgin Mary on the lawn; the huge stack of mail from well-wishers; the family album photos of Karen as a little girl. And always, at the center, Joseph and Julia Quinlan.

With microphones strung around their necks, and traces of smiles frozen on their faces Joseph and Julia are asked to hold this pose again.

"We've been doing this all day," Mrs. Quinlan said quietly to her husband.

Hours later, when all the lights in the living room and the front of the house had been turned off to make it appear that there was no one home, the couple sat in the kitchen reflecting about what they had been through, and how they feel now about the court.

"I feel let down, in a way," said Mr. Quinlan, "because we came across this situation where we were powerless. We came to the court for help. We asked for the mercy of the court. We expected the court to help us, and it didn't help us. That's what I always thought the law was for—to help people."



Joseph Quinlan



Julia Quinlan



The New York Times

William Douglas as he appeared in the late 1940s.

Undeterred by World's Opinion

# *Douglas: A Liberal But No Soul-Saver*

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON (NYT).—The liberal conscience of the country, a willful judge, an authentic genius, a hasty and impatient opinion-writer—those are a few of the contradictory things that have been said about William Douglas as a judge.

There has never been a Supreme Court justice like him, in substance or style. Even as a controversialist, a frequent dissenter, he was a man of internal contradiction. He seemed not to care about the world's opinion of what he did, but he was actually a shy and deeply private person.

If there was a single major premise of his judicial philosophy, it was fear of government. "He expects government to be evil," a former law clerk once said—not because of bad motives, but because Justice Douglas thought the Constitution required that skepticism of American judges. He wrote once:

"The Constitution was designed to take government off the backs of people and make it difficult for government to do anything to the individual."

### Views of Freedom

Freedom of speech was perhaps the most prominent among the many themes of his work as a judge. Along with the late Hugo Black, he dissented from many decisions—especially in the 1950s—that permitted official punishment and investigation of unorthodox beliefs.

In 1951, for example, he and Justice Black alone voted to reverse the convictions of Communist party leaders for conspiring to teach and advocate the government's overthrow by violence. Justice Douglas wrote:

"Free speech—the glory of our system of government—should not be sacrificed on anything less than plain and objective proof of danger that the evil advocated is imminent. . . Our faith should be that our people will never give support to these advocates of revolution, so long as we remain loyal to the purposes for which our nation was founded."

The prospect of controversy did not keep Justice Douglas from decisions that he thought were right.

In the summer of 1953, with the court in recess, he stayed the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg because of a new legal argument on behalf of the convicted atomic spies. Amid angry political comment, the whole court met in special session and overruled him.

### Sure of Rightness

The Rosenbergs were executed. But privately, Justice Douglas said that he was sure that he was right on the law.

His opinions were often colloquial in language, without the usual formal legal analysis. He quoted books and pamphlets and speeches from around the world. But often, too, he dissented without any opinion, or with only a cryptic comment.

Critics among the legal commentators accused him of taking too casual an attitude. But those who have known him best say that the way he wrote as a judge was a clue to the inner man.

The great judicial dissenters have often written as if to rally opinion to their view. That was true of Holmes and Brandeis, and more recently of Justice Black, who passionately worked to convince his colleagues and the country that he was right.

Justice Douglas took a more private view. At a meeting two years ago, he said:

"I haven't been much of a proselytizer on the court. I've had the theory that the only soul I had to save was my own."

### Record Service

The span of Justice Douglas's service on the Supreme Court alone assures him a special place in history. He served for 36 years and seven months, longer than any other person. He served with 26 of the 99 other men who have been justices.

Although he has a clear, strong judicial philosophy, his associations on the court could surmount ideological differences. He made quick friends with the conservative William Rehnquist after his appointment in 1971.

More than one of his colleagues on the court has referred to him privately as a "genius." But, of course, there were also sharp differences, notably with Justice Felix Frankfurter. For years they did not speak.

Justice Douglas made his mark on many issues apart from freedom of speech. He used his great personal knowledge of the outdoors in writing for the court on environmental questions. He was also an expert in the field of business regulation: The securities acts, patents and anti-trust law.

His early life as a Westerner struggling up from poverty was also reflected in his work as a judge. He wrote from personal knowledge of the problems of railroad workers, Indians, Mexican-Americans and the poor.

### View on Caseload

One of the positions on which Justice Douglas stood alone was his oft-stated belief that the court's work was easy. While the caseload piled up, he said that he could easily do the job in four days a week.

He vigorously opposed the many recent suggestions for narrowing the jurisdiction of the court to help it cope with the much larger volume of cases. As recently as last June 23, after he had been absent from the court because of his serious illness, he reiterated his view that the existing load could easily be carried.

In a letter then, the justice suggested that proposals for change in the court's jurisdiction were really motivated by fear of its liberalizing influence. He said:

"With all respect, the state court judges and lower federal court judges are usually quite conservative. Hence, letting their decision stand is to keep alive a conservative ruling supportive of the status quo.

"That means that the mounting pleas of individuals are not heard, and that the court will no longer take on highly controversial issues. The establishment and its coterie of news commentators will applaud as the law will have been shaped by the philosophy of judges who share their view."

*Anthony Lewis, a New York columnist, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1963 for his coverage of the Supreme Court.*

Free to Speak His Mind

# *Rockefeller Finds His Status As Lame Duck Is a Relief*

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON (WP).—Nelson Rockefeller is trying on his new role as a lame-duck Vice-President and finding that it suits him just fine.

Butterflies could hardly be freer than Mr. Rockefeller was last week on a two-day trip to Austin, Texas, where he was chairman of a White House conference on domestic policy.

In his first journey outside Washington since he told President Ford that he no longer wanted second spot on next year's Republican ticket, Mr. Rockefeller joked with newsmen, jabbed at the former Governor of California, Ronald Reagan, and stopped trying to conceal his differences with Mr. Ford.

"His [withdrawal] action lifted a weight from his shoulders," said an aide. "He's his own man again."

Mr. Rockefeller made no secret of his happiness at being relieved of the burden of being second man to Mr. Ford next year and top target for Mr. Reagan in the Republican primaries.

### Reappraisal Seen

In Austin, the Vice-President predicted that Mr. Ford might reappraise his opposition to providing federal loan guarantees for New York City. For the first time since he parted company with Mr. Ford on this issue, Mr. Rockefeller made no effort to describe his differences with the President on the New York issue as "minimal."

While all of Mr. Rockefeller's personal references to Mr. Ford were complimentary, the Vice-President abandoned his careful efforts to conceal his contempt for Mr. Reagan, who this week is expected to announce his presidential candidacy.



Vice-President Rockefeller

In a conversation with reporters aboard his Air Force jet, the Vice-President suggested that Mr. Reagan was an expedient man who advocated contradictory policies.

Responding to a question about the differences between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford, Mr. Rockefeller observed that Mr. Reagan had last year as governor of California proposed a state constitutional initiative that would have imposed a ceiling on state and local taxes.

"Recently, Gov. Reagan came out with a recommendation that federal welfare programs be paced back to the states," Mr. Rockefeller added. "Which of Gov. Reagan's programs or policies or recommendations are you asking about?"

### Free Style

Beyond any substantive differences either with Mr. Reagan or with Mr. Ford, Mr. Rockefeller's style last week was that of a man freed from a confining role to which he had never really grown accustomed.

Mr. Rockefeller, 67, said that he had never felt better in his life, and he acted that way both in public appearances and in private conversation. At the domestic policy conference, he found words of praise for every speaker, not excluding a young woman, Lauri Hansen, who took the microphone to read a resolution denouncing the Vice-President for everything from "the CIA's foreign and domestic crimes" to the pardon of former President Richard Nixon.

Miss Hansen appeared to be trembling with rage as she read from the resolution condemning the Rockefeller wealth and the former New York governor's handling of the Attica Prison uprising, but Mr. Rockefeller heard her out calmly.

"This proves the vitality of democracy," he said when she had finished. "This is what we're fighting for—the right of people to express themselves."

Mr. Rockefeller was careful, in every interview and appearance, not to rule out his own continuing interest in the presidency although he said he expects Mr. Ford to be nominated and elected.

"I never said no to the presidency," Mr. Rockefeller told a questioner.

*Divided on the Issue*

# Doctors Debate: Life or Death

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON (WP).—A doctor let his 83-year-old mother die of a stroke when he saw she would never be anything but a vegetable. Another worked for nine months to save an infant that had no lower intestine.

These cases are extremes in the current debate over how far doctors should go to keep patients alive if they have no hope of leading a reasonably human existence.

No one knows how many times the question arises for a doctor but Dr. Andre Helligers, an expert in medical ethics at Georgetown University, said every doctor faces the issue at least once in his practice and some specialists, in neurology, for example, face it frequently.

"It's not uncommon," said Dr. Desmond O'Doherty, head of the Georgetown Medical School's department of neurology.

### 'Best Outcome'

Dr. David Abramson, head of the newborn intensive care unit at the Georgetown University Medical Center, said he allows infants to die "at least 50 times a year." These are infants suffering from irreversible neurological disorder or heart disease who must be artificially kept alive on respirators.

"It's only in cases of infants where I feel the best medical outcome is death. It's a desirable outcome. Death is not always an enemy; it can be a great friend."

The problem has again come to public attention because of the Karen Quinlan case, in which a judge last week refused a request by the adoptive parents of the 21-year-old New Jersey woman to let her die.

Doctors are divided over what to do in such situations.

Dr. Helligers, director of the Kennedy Institute for Bio-Ethics at Georgetown, for example, said, "I've certainly turned off the respirator on people when I saw I could not bring them out of a coma. Doctors have ceased treating patients at a given point again and again."

But Dr. Robert Cooke, vice-chancellor of the medical school at the University of Wisconsin and another expert on medical ethics, disagrees. He kept the infant without a lower intestine alive for nine months with intravenous feedings until he could find no more veins, and said he would do it again. He said there is so much uncertainty in medicine that doctors have to keep trying until they are sure beyond any reasonable doubt that the situation is irreversible.

Dr. Herbert Huffington, a family practitioner from Waterville, Minn., said the problem of whether to keep a person alive occurs most often when elderly patients suffer a stroke.

### Intensive Care

"What I do and what I know many doctors do," he said, "is treat them very, very intensively for a few days until I can see how much they will have if they stay alive.

"Then if the patient is going to be a vegetable or be totally paralyzed, for example, I stop doing anything extraordinary," which generally means not using a respirator to help the patient breathe.

"I let God do His will and stop trying to be God," continued Dr. Huffington, president-elect of the American Academy of Family Physicians.

"It's the same thing I did with my mother last year. We could have kept her going on intravenous feedings and such things."

He also recalled a 3-year-old girl with an unoperable brain tumor. At one point she went into respiratory paralysis and the first reaction of doctors was to start her breathing again through artificial means. Dr. Huffington said he asked the anesthesiologist "to quit breathing for her" since she was about to die anyway.

### Doctor Not Bound

The anesthesiologist refused and Dr. Huffington said he would take over the respiration, which he stopped. "You do not morally or ethically have to employ extraordinary means to keep someone alive," he said.

However, Dr. Cooke said doctors should be extremely cautious before giving up on a patient.

"What seems to one individual on first glance to be an irreversible situation may not be," he said. "I don't want my doctors opting on the other side of the equation. The most irreversible thing we have is death."

But Dr. Helligers insisted that his point of view is accepted by most U.S. doctors. He called the Quinlan case "an aberration on the part of her doctors," in that they did not allow the girl to die.

*Uneasiness Steals Over the Land*

# Dutch Begin to Feel the Strain

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, (IHT).—In 1954, Dutch Roman Catholics were forbidden by their church to vote for the Socialist party and although neither Catholics nor Protestants these days strive as much as in the past to influence politics, their institutional strength is still considerable. The churches now vie with each other to see who can be the most "progressive."

A similarly competitive spirit has developed between ministers of the leftist coalition, now halfway through its four-year term, which consists of three leftist groups and two Christian parties. This shaky administration is held in power first by the weakness of the opposition and second by the skillful manipulations of Premier Joop den Uyl.

He is a party tactician cast in the mold of Harold Wilson and, like him, has to ride the two horses of the left and right within his own party, keeping them together at all costs when they are straining to gallop off in different directions.

### Enjoying Difficulties

Far from being exhausted by these difficulties, Mr. den Uyl gives every appearance of enjoying them and describes them in somewhat apocalyptic terms. "It's necessary to bring conflict out into the open, which will bring about a clarification of thought," he said recently, adding that "the purpose of Socialist action is not conflict for its own sake, but a victory over conflict."

While sentiments of this kind certainly please the left, in equal measure they cause unease elsewhere. This unease is sharpened by the nonappearance of the Dutch economic recovery predicted for this fall. Unemployment is up, company closures have increased, there is more government spending and less industrial investment than at any time during the last 20 years. The guilder has become increasingly overvalued, largely the result of the Netherlands' continuing success in finding North Sea gas. The competitive edge which Dutch goods once had in foreign markets is being steadily eroded.

The Liberals have warned the government that the whole of the country's industrial effort during the last decade is endangered as a result of these policies. Above all, they are concerned about the slump in international investment which is attributed mainly to the 46-per-cent corporation tax. Even the Philips company is rumored to be making contingency plans for a move south to Belgium, where the investment climate for corporations is much sunnier.

Such developments might be described as purely matters of economic management, or lack of it. They have not yet exposed the underlying tension in the government between Socialists and Social Democrats. This broke surface during the recent row about the Dutch proposal to scrap a missile cruiser and 15 Neptune reconnaissance aircraft, which together represent 50 per cent of the Netherlands' surveillance force in the North Sea and Atlantic.



Premier Joop den Uyl

It put the spotlight on Defense Minister Henk Vredeling, the only Socialist ever to hold that office in this country. He is a protégé of Mr. den Uyl, who is on record as saying he is "allergic" to uniforms and is committed to cutting back Dutch defense expenditure from the current level of 3.5 per cent of the national budget to 3 per cent in the next three years.

### Solzhenitzyn Quote

To the consternation of the radical left, Mr. Vredeling's defense white paper last year was prefaced by a Solzhenitsyn quote, "Free man does not know the value of things." It is a sentiment which his political opponents are quoting back to the minister as they fight every inch against his defense cuts.

His proposals provoked an unprecedented demonstration in Amsterdam by 8,000 Dutch Navy members, in which stickers were handed out saying, "Security? Forget It." Mr. Vredeling has since forbidden any repetition of such a meeting but has backpedaled on his earlier defense decisions. The Neptunes continue to fly and the cruiser has been mothballed, not scrapped.

Opposition defense spokesman Adriaan Ploeg condemned this botched maneuver. "I see a very great danger that our allies will not trust us anymore as a result of this affair," he said. "The proposed cuts were quite arbitrary and absurd. They had much more to do with internal politicking within the Socialist party than any real assessment of the nation's defense requirements."

He is not alone among the opposition in seeing an exhibitionist tendency on the part of some government and Socialist party members. There have been several other recent incidents reflecting poorly on the government, including the statement by Labor party chairman Mrs. Hin van de Heuvel, on returning from a sponsored trip to East Berlin, that the capacity for accurate news reporting in that part of the world was infinitely higher than anything found in the West.

Development Aid Minister Jan Pronk has promised a government contribution of three guilders for every guilder collected from the public for a Vietnam reconstruction fund. He has also pledged $40 million to Cuba on the grounds that during a recent visit he detected a tendency toward liberalized domestic politics in that country.

It is evident that such ministers see themselves as standard bearers for labor parties of all countries. The role itself is not dishonorable but has led to a certain posturing by the Netherlands which is faintly ridiculous, as even the ruling German and Swedish Socialist parties are beginning to recognize and state. Certainly the Dutch government seems to be cultivating conditions in which a backlash is inevitable.

## *Scottish Teachers Learn Pupils Eavesdrop With Bugging Devices*

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP).—Some Scottish children are bugging their teachers' private conversations, according to a report published today by the Assistant Masters Association.

The report, by William Jarvis, a physics teacher at a Scottish boarding school, said that "Watergate minors" have bought and used "espionage" equipment costing as little as £4 ($8.40) with a range of several hundred yards.

Mr. Jarvis cited the case of a boy who deliberately played a radio very loudly so that it was confiscated. A bug he had hidden inside the radio enabled him to eavesdrop on conversations in his housemaster's study, Mr. Jarvis reported.

He told also of the bugging of a headmaster's telephone.

"It was wired via a junction box situated outside a dormitory window," Mr. Jarvis related. "A pair of high impedance headphones had been connected and pupils in a nearby dormitory were able to overhear every conversation."

Eavesdropping by surreptitious listening with or without bugging devices, is illegal in Britain.

Eavesdropping as an offense dates as far back as Saxon times.

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October 1975


# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Domestic Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abex Co 8¾s77 | 39 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | — ¼ |
| AddrMlt 9¾s95 | 32 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77½ | |
| AirRed cv3¾s87 | 10 | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | — ½ |
| AlaBncp 10½s99 | 47 | 100½ | 99⅝ | 100 | + ¼ |
| AlaPw 10⅞s05 | 13 | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | |
| AlaPw 9⅝s04 | 57 | 98 | 96⅝ | 97⅞ | + ¼ |
| AlaPow 9s2000 | 54 | 91 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | — 1⅝ |
| AlaPw 8⅞s2003 | 15 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | |
| AlaPw 8½s2001 | 1 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | + 1 |
| AlaPw 8½s2003 | 6 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + ½ |
| AlaPw 7¾s2002 | 18 | 79⅞ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | + ½ |
| AlaPw 7½s2002 | 15 | 79 | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | — 1⅛ |
| Alaskin cv6s96 | 25 | 68½ | 66½ | 68½ | + 2 |
| Alexnd cv5½s96 | 15 | 50¾ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | — ¼ |
| AllenMt 8¾s79f | 46 | 34½ | 33⅝ | 33¼ | + 1½ |
| AllnG cv11½s94 | 27 | 97½ | 97¼ | 99½ | + 1¼ |
| AlldCh 8⅞s83 | 21 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100 | |
| AlldCh 6.60s93 | 5 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| AlldCh 5.20s91 | 10 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AlliedCh 3½s78 | 12 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | + ¼ |
| AlliedPd 7s84 | 1 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | + 1¼ |
| AlldSt cv4½s81 | 1 | 161 | 161 | 161 | + 1 |
| AlldSt cv4⅝s92 | 201 | 104⅝ | 101½ | 104½ | + 3 |
| Alld Su cv5¾s87 | 24 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — ¼ |
| Alcoa 9s95 | 20 | 101 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| Alcoa 7.45s96 | 9 | 86 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | — 1¼ |
| Alcoa 6s92 | 47 | 80¼ | 78 | 80¼ | + 2¼ |
| Alcoa 4¼s82 | 6 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | |
| Alcoa cv5¼s91 | 167 | 82 | 81 | 81 | |
| AluCan 9½s95 | 29 | 94⅝ | 94 | 94¼ | + ¼ |
| AluCan 4½s80 | 5 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ¼ |
| AMAX 8s86 | 160 | 91⅞ | 90½ | 91½ | + ½ |
| AMAX 7½s78 | 30 | 99½ | 99 | 99⅛ | |
| Amerce cv5s92 | 5 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — 2 |
| AmrHes 6⅜s96 | 19 | 74 | 72 | 74 | + 2 |
| AmAirF cv6s90 | 21 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ½ |
| AmAirlin 11s88 | 11 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AmAirl 10⅞s88 | 15 | 99 | 98 | 99 | + ⅛ |
| AAirl cv4¼s92 | 268 | 41⅛ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ¼ |
| ABrand 9⅝s79 | 103 | 105½ | 104½ | 104½ | |
| ABrand 8⅝s85 | 73 | 100⅝ | 99 | 99 | — ¼ |
| ABrand 5⅝s92 | 35 | 78 | 76⅝ | 78 | + 1⅝ |
| AmCan 7¾s2001 | 20 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + 8 |
| AmCan 4⅝s90 | 5 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| ACenM cv6¾s91 | 12 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | + 1 |
| AmCyan 7⅜s01 | 10 | 88⅝ | 87 | 87 | + 1¼ |
| AmDist 4⅝s86 | 2 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| A Fletch 6⅝s78 | 10 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | — ¼ |
| AForPw 5s2030 | 84 | 47¼ | 45½ | 45½ | — 1½ |
| AmForP 4.8s87 | 11 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ | + ¼ |
| AGenins 6½s94 | 4 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | |
| AHoist cv5½s93 | 19 | 75 | 73½ | 73½ | |
| AHoist cv4⅞s92 | 8 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | — ½ |
| A Hosp cv5⅝s99 | 136 | 122 | 119¾ | 122 | — ½ |
| AmInv 9½s76 | 55 | 99½ | 98¾ | 99½ | |
| AmInvt 8¾s89 | 15 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | — ⅝ |
| AMFd cv4¼s81 | 47 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | |
| AMedcp cv5s97 | 20 | 46 | 45 | 46 | + 1 |
| AmMot cv6s88 | 205 | 67¾ | 65 | 67¼ | + 1¾ |
| ASmelt 4⅝s88 | 1 | 59 | 59 | 59 | + ¾ |
| AmStrs 9⅝s90 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ¼ |
| AmSug 5.30s93 | 31 | 67 | 66 | 66⅝ | + ¾ |
| ASug 5.30s93r | 18 | 66¼ | 66 | 66¼ | |
| ATT 8.80s2005 | 697 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100 | — ⅝ |
| ATT 8¾s00xw | 1753 | 100½ | 94⅞ | 99⅞ | — ¼ |
| ATT 8.70s2002 | 330 | 100½ | 99½ | 99⅞ | + ⅛ |
| AT&T 8⅝s07 | 344 | 99⅝ | 98½ | 98⅞ | + ⅜ |
| AT&T 7¾s82 | 588 | 99½ | 98½ | 98¾ | — ¾ |
| AT&T 7.75s77 | 189 | 101⅛ | 100¾ | 101⅛ | + ⅜ |
| AT&T 7⅛s03 | 117 | 85½ | 84⅝ | 84½ | — ⅝ |
| AT&T7s2001 | 204 | 84⅝ | 82⅞ | 83 | — 1⅛ |
| AT&T 6½s79 | 214 | 96⅝ | 94⅞ | 95 | — 1⅛ |
| AT&T 4⅝s85 | 151 | 76½ | 75½ | 76⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AT&T 4⅝s85r | 45 | 76½ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | |
| AT&T 3⅞s90 | 321 | 63¼ | 62½ | 63⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AT&T 3¼s84 | 26 | 71⅝ | 69½ | 71⅝ | + ⅞ |
| ATT 2⅞s87 | 5 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — 1⅛ |
| AT&T 2¾s80 | 138 | 83 | 82⅝ | 82⅞ | + ⅜ |
| AT&T 2¾s82 | 54 | 77⅝ | 76⅝ | 77 | + 1⅛ |
| AT&T 2⅝s86 | 68 | 63 | 62 | 62 | |
| AmesDSt 10s95 | 25 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | + 3½ |
| AMF 10s85 | 39 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | — ⅛ |
| Amfac cv5¼s94 | 51 | 59¾ | 57½ | 59¾ | + 1⅞ |
| Ampex cv5½s94 | 170 | 48 | 45⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅞ |
| vIAnnArb 4⅝s91f | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + 1⅛ |
| ApcoOil cv5s88 | 339 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | |
| APL cv5¼s88 | 46 | 96 | 89⅝ | 96 | + 7 |
| AppalP 11⅝s82 | 24 | 104⅝ | 103¾ | 104½ | + 1½ |
| AppalP 11s82 | 60 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | — ⅛ |
| AppalP 8⅝s76 | 25 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | |
| ARASv cv4⅝s96 | 52 | 68½ | 66⅞ | 68½ | + 1 |
| ArcoPip 8.7s91 | 272 | 102¼ | 101⅜ | 102 | — ¼ |
| ArcoPip 8⅝s83 | 233 | 101⅞ | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ArcoPip 8s82 | 259 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | + ½ |
| Aristar 9⅝s80 | 18 | 72½ | 69 | 72½ | + 1½ |
| ArizPSv 9.8s80 | 107 | 103⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅝ | — ½ |
| Armco 9.20s00 | 10 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — 1⅜ |
| Armco 8.70s95 | 12 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| Armco 5.90s92 | 15 | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | + ½ |
| Armour 8s84 | 24 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | + ¼ |
| ArmCk 8.45s84 | 30 | 101¼ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | — ½ |
| ArmR cv4⅞s87 | 5 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| AshldO 6.15s92 | 2 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | + 1⅝ |
| AshlO cv4⅞s93 | 27 | 64 | 61¼ | 64 | + 2⅞ |
| AsDGCr 8⅞s83 | 63 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| AssoCp 9⅝s90 | 30 | 93½ | 89⅝ | 92½ | + 3½ |
| AssoCp 8⅝s77 | 17 | 100⅝ | 99½ | 100 | + ½ |
| AssoInv 7⅞s88 | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| AssoInv 5⅞s79 | 24 | 87 | 86 | 87 | + 2 |
| AssoInv 4⅝s76 | 18 | 96 19-32 | 96 19-32 | 96 19-32 | + 9-32 |
| AtchT&SF 4s95 | 16 | 56 | 55 | 55 | + 1 |
| AtchTSF 4s95r | 7 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | |
| AtlcoM 6⅝s82 | 40 | 39⅝ | 38¼ | 39⅝ | + ⅜ |
| AtlCtyEl 9¼s83 | 3 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | |
| AtlCgRL 4.95s88 | 9 | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | — ½ |
| AtRich 8⅝s2000 | 22 | 98⅜ | 97 | 97 | + 1 |
| AtlRich 7⅝s03 | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | — 3 |
| AtlRich 7s76 | 181 | 100 | 99½ | 100 | + ⅛ |
| ATO cv4⅞s87 | 34 | 52 | 50 | 52 | + 2 |
| AvcoCp 7½s93 | 71 | 57⅜ | 57¼ | 57⅜ | — ⅜ |
| AvcoC cv5½s93 | 32 | 46 | 45¼ | 45½ | + 1 |
| AVco Fin 11s90 | 67 | 102⅝ | 102 | 102 | — 1⅝ |
| AvcoF 10½s82 | 23 | 102½ | 101¼ | 102½ | + 1⅛ |
| AvcoFin 9¾s89 | 20 | 99⅝ | 98½ | 99⅝ | + ⅝ |
| AvcoFin 7⅞s93 | 5 | 75 | 75 | 75 | — 5 |
| AvcoFin 6⅞s77 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| AvcoFin 7⅞s89 | 15 | 81 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | |
| BaltGE 10⅞s83 | 8 | 107½ | 105½ | 107½ | + 2 |
| BaltGE 10s82 | 88 | 106⅞ | 105⅛ | 105½ | |
| BaltGE 9⅝s05 | 137 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | — ¼ |
| B&O 11s77 | 53 | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 104⅛ | + ¼ |
| B&O cv4½s10f | 5 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| B&O cv4½s10A | 21 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| B&O 4¼s95 | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | + ¼ |
| B&O 4s80 | 2 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — ½ |
| BangP cv8⅛s94 | 10 | 58 | 55 | 58 | + 2⅛ |
| Bk Cal cv6½s96 | 26 | 73⅝ | 73 | 73 | — 2 |
| Bk NY cv6¼s94 | 70 | 83½ | 79½ | 82½ | + 2½ |
| Bankam 8⅞s05 | 214 | 96⅞ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Bankam 7⅞s03 | 19 | 89⅝ | 85 | 87 | + 2⅝ |
| BankTr 6⅝s99 | 6 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| BankTr 6⅝s78 | 20 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Bax Lb cv4⅞s91 | 20 | 115½ | 114¼ | 115½ | + 1⅛ |
| BeatFds 7⅝s94 | 5 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| Beau cv4⅞s90A | 5 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | — 2 |
| Beaunt cv4⅞s90 | 2 | 63 | 63 | 63 | + 1⅝ |
| Becton cv5s89 | 76 | 80⅝ | 77 | 79⅝ | |
| Becton cv4⅞s88 | 58 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | — ⅛ |
| Beech cv4⅝s93 | 77 | 59⅜ | 55¼ | 59 | + 2 |
| Belden cv8s90 | 38 | 86 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — ⅛ |
| BellTPa 9⅝s14 | 167 | 105½ | 104⅞ | 105 | |
| BellTPa 8¾s15 | 20 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¼ | — 1⅝ |
| BellTPa 8¾s06 | 31 | 98 | 97¼ | 97¼ | — 1⅝ |
| BellTPa 7½s13 | 15 | 86⅝ | 86¼ | 86⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| BellTPa 7⅛s12 | 5 | 81 | 81 | 81 | — 8 |
| BellTPa 7s80 | 5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | + 1 |
| BellTPa 6⅝s79 | 5 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Bemis 6⅝s82 | 1 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | |
| Bendix 9⅝s81 | 41 | 103 | 101½ | 101½ | — 4 |
| Bendix 6⅝s92 | 3 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ½ |
| BenefCp 9⅝s79 | 59 | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 104⅛ | + ⅜ |
| BenefCp 8¾s78 | 8 | 101½ | 100½ | 101½ | + ½ |
| BenefCp 8⅝s76 | 60 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | + ⅛ |
| BenefCp 7⅝s96 | 2 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| Benef 7.4s2000 | 3 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | — ½ |
| BenefCp 6⅝s77 | 30 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | |
| BenefCp 6⅝s79 | 3 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | + ¼ |
| BenefFin 5s77 | 17 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | — 1¼ |
| BethStl 8.45s05 | 94 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ | |
| BethStl 4½s90 | 18 | 66⅛ | 66 | 66⅛ | — 1 |
| BethStl 2⅝s76 | 4 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + 2⅞ |
| BlackD 8.45s85 | 19 | 101¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | — ⅝ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BobieB cv5⅛s81 | 41 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | |
| BorgWAc 9⅝s81 | 79 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ | — ¼ |
| BorgWAc 7⅝s81 | 8 | 76 | 76 | 76 | — 6⅛ |
| vIB&Me 6s70f | 174 | 75 | 70 | 75 | + 2 |
| vIBosM 4½s70f | 20 | 25 | 24⅝ | 25 | + ½ |
| BosEd 12⅛s79 | 75 | 108¼ | 107 | 107⅝ | — ⅛ |
| BP NoA 10s00 | 30 | 103 | 102 | 103 | + 1 |
| BP NoAm 9s80 | 16 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | + 1½ |
| Braniff 11¼s87 | 25 | 97 | 97 | 97 | — 1 |
| Bran 5⅝s89xw | 10 | 64 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | — ⅜ |
| BrkUnG 9⅝s81 | 2 | 96 | 95 | 96 | — 4½ |
| BrkUnG 9⅛s95 | 20 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | + ½ |
| Bruns cv4½s81 | 4 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | + ½ |
| Budd cv5⅞s94 | 72 | 59 | 58 | 59 | + ½ |
| Budgetind 6s88 | 18 | 48 | 44½ | 48 | + 4⅝ |
| Bulova cv6s90 | 206 | 50⅝ | 47⅛ | 49⅝ | — ¼ |
| Burl Ind 9s95 | 2 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | — 1½ |
| Burl In cv5s91 | 73 | 80⅛ | 80 | 80 | + 1 |
| BurlNor 8⅝s96 | 15 | 91 | 90⅛ | 91 | + ¾ |
| BurlNo cv5¼s92 | 334 | 81⅞ | 79⅛ | 81 | + 1⅝ |
| CabCabF 8⅝s81 | 80 | 41½ | 40 | 40½ | — ½ |
| CaesrW 12⅛s90 | 290 | 85¼ | 79 | 79 | — 6 |
| CanPac 4sperp | 60 | 44 | 43 | 43⅜ | + ⅝ |
| CaroPwL 7¾s5 | 46 | 80 | 79½ | 80 | — 1 |
| CarTT 9⅝s2000 | 2 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CaroTT 8.10s03 | 2 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | — 1⅝ |
| Carrier 9⅝s96 | 10 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | |
| Carrier 7⅝s98 | 5 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | |
| Carier cv5⅝s89 | 11 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | |
| CartHawl 8⅝s96 | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ½ |
| Cart B 7.95s82 | 10 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | + 4⅛ |
| Case 5⅜s90 | 3 | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | |
| Case 3½s78 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — 4 |
| CastlCk cv5⅝s94 | 33 | 78⅝ | 69 | 73⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| CaterpT 8⅝s99 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| CaterT 8.60s99 | 15 | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98¼ | + ¼ |
| CaterpT 8⅝s82 | 28 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | + ⅜ |
| CatT cv5¼s2000 | 611 | 108 | 106½ | 107 | + ⅛ |
| CaterTr 5s77 | 30 | 95⅛ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | — ¼ |
| Celanes cv4s90 | 107 | 63 | 62½ | 62½ | — ½ |
| Cen Ga 4½s20 | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | + 1⅞ |
| Cen Ga 4s95 | 29 | 46 | 46 | 46 | + 2 |
| CenHG cv5⅝s78 | 15 | 92 | 91½ | 92 | + ½ |
| vICRNJ 3⅝s87f | 16 | 18 | 16⅛ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| CenSoya 6⅝s93 | 3 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | + 2½ |
| CentTel 9⅝s95 | 38 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | |
| CenTeleph 8s96 | 9 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | — ⅝ |
| CenTUt 8.1s96 | 3 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — ⅞ |
| Cessna cv3⅞s92 | 32 | 76⅝ | 75 | 75 | + ¼ |
| Champ cv4⅝s84 | 17 | 75 | 74 | 75 | + 3 |
| Chart NY 7s79 | 50 | 95 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | |
| Chas B cv4⅞s93 | 315 | 62⅛ | 60½ | 62⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| ChaseC 6.45s99 | 389 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Chas C cv5⅛s96 | 391 | 71⅝ | 68⅝ | 71½ | + 2⅝ |
| ChseMtg 7⅝s78 | 216 | 45 | 43½ | 45 | + 1 |
| Chse Mtg 7½s83 | 159 | 30 | 28⅛ | 28 | — 4 |
| ChasMt cv6⅛s96 | 208 | 25 | 23 | 25 | + 2 |
| Chelse cv10s99 | 14 | 83 | 82 | 83 | + 1 |
| Chelse cv5⅝s93 | 27 | 48 | 46⅛ | 48 | + 1 |
| Chemclm 9s94 | 16 | 94½ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅜ |
| ChmNY 7.80s82 | 40 | 93½ | 90⅛ | 93½ | + 2½ |
| ChmNY 6⅝s88 | 10 | 90⅝ | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | — 1⅛ |
| Ch NY cv5½s96 | 185 | 59⅝ | 58 | 59¼ | + ⅝ |
| ChmNY cv5s93 | 95 | 57¾ | 56⅝ | 57¾ | + 1½ |
| ChesOh 4⅝s92 | 15 | 58 | 55½ | 58 | + 2⅝ |
| ChesOh 3⅛s96D | 1 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ChesOh 3⅛s96E | 10 | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ChePoMd 8⅞s09 | 22 | 98¼ | 97 | 97 | — 1⅛ |
| ChePoMd 7⅝12 | 38 | 83⅝ | 82⅛ | 82½ | + ⅛ |
| ChPotVa 8⅝s09 | 45 | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95½ | — 1 |
| ChPoWas 7⅝s13 | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | — 2 |
| ChPoWVa 9s15 | 20 | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 | + ⅝ |
| vIChiErie 5s82f | 10 | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ¼ |
| ChiIndL 4s83f | 4 | 59⅛ | 57⅝ | 59⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| CMSHPPs5s55f | 53 | 10 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| CMSP 4½s19f | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + 1⅛ |
| CMSP 4s94 | 101 | 28⅛ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chi&NW 3s89 | 5 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| ChiTH Inc94 | 11 | 29 | 27⅝ | 29 | + 2¼ |
| ChocFl cv4¼s81 | 2 | 65 | 62½ | 62½ | — 2½ |
| ChrisCft cv6s89 | 40 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | + ½ |
| Chrygir 8⅞s95 | 122 | 69 | 63 | 68 | + 5 |
| Chrysler 8s98 | 396 | 60⅛ | 56 | 60⅛ | + 4⅛ |
| ChrysFin 9s76 | 295 | 99 7-16 | 98½ | 98½ | — 1-32 |
| ChryF 8.35s91 | 20 | 70 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ChryF 7.70s92 | 6 | 65 | 65 | 65 | — ⅞ |
| ChryFin 7⅝s84 | 114 | 64 | 61 | 63⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ChryFin 7s79 | 178 | 84 | 82 | 82⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CIT Fin 9⅝s95 | 70 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | + ⅛ |
| CIT Fin 8.85s82 | 41 | 101⅛ | 100¾ | 101⅛ | + ⅝ |
| CIT Fin 6⅝s77 | 18 | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Citicorp 6.45s99 | 996 | 99 | 98½ | 99 | |
| Citicorp 6⅝s79 | 271 | 94 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| Citicorp 6⅝s80 | 42 | 92⅞ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Citicp cv5¾s00 | 865 | 91 | 85⅝ | 90½ | + 3⅝ |
| CitsSvc 9⅛s00 | 10 | 103⅛ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| CitiesSvc 7s78 | 40 | 99⅝ | 98 | 98 | + ½ |
| Cities Svc 3s77 | 21 | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 | + ½ |
| CityInv 8⅝s91 | 62 | 65 | 63 | 65 | + 1⅛ |
| City Invst 8s91 | 42 | 64⅛ | 62¼ | 63¼ | + ¼ |
| City In cv7½s90 | 33 | 69 | 67⅝ | 68⅛ | + ⅝ |
| ClarkEq 9s82 | 33 | 102 | 102 | 102 | + 1⅛ |
| ClrkECr 10⅛s79 | 5 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + 2¼ |
| ClrkECr 8.8s76 | 20 | 102 | 100⅛ | 102 | |
| ClrkEC 7.85s91 | 5 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | + 1 |
| ClevEl 9.85s10 | 51 | 103 | 102¼ | 102¼ | — ⅝ |
| ClevEl 9⅛s09 | 20 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 | |
| ClevEl 8.85s83 | 1 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | |
| ClevElll 8.65s80 | 25 | 102 | 102 | 102 | + 1 |
| ClevElll 8⅝s81 | 5 | 92 | 92 | 92 | + 1 |
| ClevElll 3⅝s93 | 5 | 55 | 55 | 55 | + 1⅛ |
| ClevEHll 3s82 | 2 | 70 | 70 | 70 | + 1⅛ |
| ClevEIll 3s89 | 3 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | — 1⅛ |
| CMI In cv4½s92 | 76 | 40 | 38⅛ | 40 | + 1 |
| CNA Finl 8⅞s95 | 45 | 73 | 72⅛ | 73 | + ⅜ |
| CoastSIG 7⅛s91 | 22 | 77 | 76⅛ | 76⅝ | — ⅞ |
| ColonStr 8s96 | 25 | 78⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | — ⅞ |
| ColuGas 9⅝s89 | 15 | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ¼ |
| ColuGas 9⅜s95 | 40 | 97⅞ | 96 | 97⅞ | + 1⅞ |
| ColumGas 9s94 | 3 | 94⅝ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | |
| ColuGas 8⅝s95 | 20 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| ColuGas 8⅜s96 | 2 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| ColuGas 8⅛s96 | 33 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| ColumGas 5s82 | 6 | 80⅛ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | — 1 |
| ColuGas 4⅝s81 | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ⅝ |
| ColuSOE 11s83 | 38 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| ColuSOE 9⅜s82 | 111 | 100⅛ | 99½ | 100 | — ⅛ |
| ColuSOE 8s76 | 10 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ¼ |
| ColSOE 7⅝s80 | 7 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | + ¼ |
| ColSOE 4⅝s87 | 10 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | + ¼ |
| ColwMt 8.20s80 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32½ | — 2½ |
| ComICr 9⅝s91 | 16 | 87 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | — ¼ |
| ComICr 8s91 | 35 | 95⅜ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | + 1 |
| ComICr 7⅝s78 | 34 | 99⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | — ½ |
| ComICr 7s79 | 3 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — 1 |
| ComICr 6⅝s77 | 46 | 98⅛ | 97⅞ | 98 | + ⅛ |
| ComSo cv4⅝s91 | 3 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | + ¼ |
| ComwEd 9s79 | 209 | 104 | 103 | 103⅝ | — ⅝ |
| ComwEd 9s83 | 127 | 104⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | — ¼ |
| CommEd 8⅛s05 | 161 | 97 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ComwEd 8⅝s80 | 30 | 103⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | + 1 |
| ComwEd 8s03 | 62 | 89⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| ComwEd 7⅝s76 | 50 | 100 31-32 | 100 5-32 | 100⅛ | — 15-32 |
| CmwEd 7⅝s03F | 22 | 84 | 80⅛ | 84 | + 3⅝ |
| ComwEd 7⅝s03J | 18 | 85 | 84 | 85 | + ⅝ |
| CommwEd 7⅝s78 | 50 | 100 | 97⅞ | 98½ | + ½ |
| ComwEd 3s77 | 21 | 96 | 95⅝ | 95 | |
| ComwEd 3s78 | 3 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Com O cv4⅝s92 | 34 | 46 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CompSc cv6s94 | 92 | 50⅝ | 47⅛ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| CompuSc cv6⅝s90 | 8 | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| Conn M cv6s96 | 95 | 57⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ConEd 9⅝s2000 | 272 | 75⅛ | 74⅛ | 75 | + 8 |
| ConEdis 9⅛s04 | 485 | 74⅛ | 68½ | 74⅛ | + 4⅛ |
| ConEd 8.40s03 | 246 | 68 | 64 | 68 | + 3⅝ |
| ConEd 7.90s01 | 108 | 64⅝ | 60⅝ | 63⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| ConEd 7.90s02 | 233 | 64½ | 60½ | 64⅛ | + 2⅝ |
| ConEdis 7¾s03 | 405 | 62½ | 59⅝ | 62½ | + 2⅝ |
| ConEdis 5s87 | 45 | 55 | 53½ | 54 | |
| ConEdis 5s90 | 28 | 50⅛ | 49½ | 50 | — ⅞ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s90 | 55 | 47⅛ | 46⅛ | 47⅛ | — 1 |
| ConEdis 4⅝s93 | 109 | 48⅛ | 45 | 46⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s92 | 48 | 45⅛ | 42 | 45⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| ConEdis 4⅝s91 | 30 | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 | — 1⅛ |
| ConEd 4⅝s91r | 5 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| ConEd 4⅝s92V | 21 | 43½ | 42 | 43 | — ½ |
| ConE 4⅝s92W | 34 | 44⅛ | 40 | 44⅛ | + 2 |
| ConEdis 4⅝s86 | 83 | 52 | 49 | 50⅛ | + ½ |
| ConEdis 4s88 | 39 | 45⅝ | 44⅛ | 45 | + 1⅛ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s86 | 10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | — 2⅛ |
| ConEdis 3⅝s82 | 89 | 60⅛ | 59 | 60 | — 1 |
| ConEdis 3⅜s84 | 15 | 54 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | — 1 |
| ConEdis 3⅝s85 | 20 | 48 | 47 | 48 | + 1⅛ |
| ConEdis 3⅛s81 | 20 | 63½ | 63 | 63½ | — ½ |
| ConEdis 3s79 | 35 | 80 | 78 | 78 | |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ConEdis 3s81 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 63⅝ | — ⅝ |
| ConEdis 2¾s82 | 53 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConEdis 2⅝s77 | 107 | 90 | 87½ | 90 | |
| ConNG 9⅝s95 | 58 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConNGas 9s95 | 75 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 100⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ConNG 7⅝s94 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | + 1 |
| ConNG 7⅝s95 | 4 | 84⅝ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | + ½ |
| ConPw 11⅛s00 | 20 | 105 | 104⅛ | 105 | |
| ConPw 11⅝s94 | 8 | 104 | 103 | 104 | |
| ConPw 11⅛s02 | 34 | 107 | 106⅛ | 107 | + 1 |
| ConPw 9⅝s80 | 107 | 103 | 101⅝ | 102 | + ⅛ |
| ConPw 8⅝s76 | 21 | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ¼ |
| ConsP 8⅝s200 | 41 | 85 | 82½ | 82½ | — 1⅛ |
| ConsP 8⅝s2003 | 80 | 84⅛ | 83½ | 84 | |
| ConsP 8⅛s2001 | 70 | 79⅝ | 79 | 79⅝ | + 3⅝ |
| ConPw 7⅝s99 | 77 | 74⅛ | 73⅛ | 74⅛ | |
| ConsP 7⅝s2001 | 15 | 74 | 72⅛ | 72⅛ | — 1⅝ |
| ConP 7⅝s02Jun | 18 | 74⅛ | 74 | 74⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConP 7⅝s02Oct | 6 | 73 | 77½ | 73 | + ¼ |
| ConPw 6⅝s98 | 43 | 69½ | 69 | 69 | + 1⅛ |
| ConPw 6⅝s98 | 15 | 68½ | 66⅝ | 68½ | + 2½ |
| ConPw 5⅝s96 | 40 | 62⅝ | 61⅞ | 62⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| ConPw 4⅝s87 | 2 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ConPw 4⅝s90 | 7 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConPw 4⅝s91 | 5 | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | 53⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| ConPw 4⅝s86 | 6 | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ConAir cv3⅝s92 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | + 1⅞ |
| ContCan 8⅝s99 | 18 | 98⅞ | 98 | 98 | |
| ContCan 5⅝s85 | 4 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| ContIlCp 7.35s97 | 219 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅛ |
| ContIlCp 6⅝s79 | 35 | 95 | 93⅝ | 95 | + 1⅛ |
| ContIlRlt 7⅝s79 | 39 | 38⅝ | 37 | 38⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| ContTCal 10s82 | 10 | 103⅛ | 101⅛ | 103⅛ | + 4 |
| ContTel 10⅛s83 | 10 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | + ½ |
| ContlDat 3⅝s87 | 5 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CoopL cv7⅝s97 | 20 | 56⅝ | 56⅛ | 56⅝ | + ⅞ |
| CoopL cv4⅝s92 | 76 | 36 | 34½ | 35 | — ⅞ |
| CopwStl cv5s79 | 99 | 153 | 151 | 152 | — 1 |
| Corn Pd 4⅝s83 | 24 | 76½ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | — ⅝ |
| CornGG 8.65s80 | 25 | 103 | 103 | 103 | + 1⅛ |
| CoastlM 6.5s82f | 114 | 28⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ | — 3½ |
| Crane Co 7s93 | 33 | 75½ | 72⅝ | 74½ | — 2½ |
| Crane Co 7s94 | 30 | 74 | 72 | 72⅝ | — 1½ |
| CraneCo 6⅝s92 | 8 | 78 | 78 | 78 | — 3 |
| Crane cv5s83 | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | — 1⅞ |
| CreditF 10⅝s81 | 9 | 100 | 99⅛ | 100 | + 1⅝ |
| Crasct cv5⅝s80 | 9 | 72 | 70 | 70 | — 2 |
| CrockN 10s84 | 163 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | |
| CrobN cv5⅝s96 | 18 | 71⅝ | 71 | 71⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| CrwnCk 4⅝s88 | 4 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | |
| CrwnZ 8⅝s2000 | 25 | 97½ | 96 | 96 | — 1⅝ |
| CyprusM 8⅝s85 | 22 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Dana 7.30s96 | 10 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + 8⅝ |
| DanaCp 6s91 | 1 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| Dartin cv4⅝s87 | 24 | 80 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Dayco cv6⅝s96 | 41 | 65 | 65 | 65 | — ⅝ |
| DayHud 9⅝s96 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| DaytPLt 10⅝s81 | 25 | 104⅛ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | — 1⅝ |
| DaytnPLt 3s78 | 7 | 90½ | 86⅞ | 90½ | + 4⅝ |
| Deere 8.45s2000 | 99 | 97⅝ | 96⅝ | 97 | + ⅞ |
| DeereCo 4⅝s83 | 6 | 78 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | + ⅜ |
| DeereCr 6⅝s82 | 9 | 103 | 101 | 101⅛ | [illegible] |
| viDelLW 5s73f | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| viDLW 4⅝s85f | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| DelmPL 6⅝s97 | 10 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + 4½ |
| DelMo cv5⅝s94 | 21 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + 1⅞ |
| D&RG 4⅝s2018 | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| DetEd 10⅝s82 | 37 | 110 | 109 | 109⅝ | |
| DetEd 12⅝s79 | 127 | 108⅞ | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| DetEd 9⅝s04AA | 38 | 88⅛ | 88 | 88 | — ½ |
| DetE 9.15s2000 | 32 | 82 | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | — ½ |
| DetE 8.15s2000 | 20 | 73 | 72⅝ | 73 | + ⅛ |
| DetEdis 8⅛s01 | 13 | 74⅝ | 73 | 74⅝ | + 1½ |
| DetEdis 7⅝s98 | 79 | 68 | 67⅝ | 68 | + 1 |
| DetEdis 7⅝s99 | 55 | 67½ | 65 | 67½ | + 2½ |
| DetEdis 7s76 | 79 | 99⅝ | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | + 1 |
| DetEd 6.40s98 | 64 | 61⅛ | 59 | 61⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| DetEdis 6s96 | 68 | 58⅛ | 55⅝ | 58⅛ | + ⅛ |
| DetEd 3⅝s76 | 20 | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| DetEd 3⅝s80 | 16 | 75½ | 75⅜ | 75⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| DetEd 2⅝s84 | 60 | 57⅝ | 57 | 57 | — ⅛ |
| DetEd 2⅝s82 | 12 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Dial Fin 8⅝s89 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | + ½ |
| DiamSha 7⅝s94 | 12 | 90⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| DiGior cv5⅝s93 | 37 | 54 | 52 | 53⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Dillingh cv9⅝s89 | 5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| Dilingh cv5⅝s98 | 16 | 54 | 54 | 54 | + 1 |
| Diverin 9⅝s91 | 23 | 58 | 57⅝ | 58 | |
| Divrin cv5⅝s93 | 10 | 39 | 39 | 39 | + ⅜ |
| Dow 6.90s2000 | 95 | 101⅝ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| Dow 8⅝s2000 | 34 | 100⅛ | 98⅝ | 100⅛ | + ⅝ |
| DowCh 8⅝s05 | 78 | 97⅝ | 97 | 97 | + ½ |
| DowCh 7.75s99 | 10 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | + ⅛ |
| DowCh 6.70s98 | 10 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| DowCr 4.35s88 | 55 | 71 | 70⅝ | 71 | + 1 |
| DPF cv5⅝s87 | 23 | 56⅛ | 55⅝ | 56⅛ | + ⅝ |
| Dresser 9⅝s95 | 23 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| duPont 8.45s04 | 106 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| duPont 8s81 | 308 | 101⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | — ¼ |
| DukePw 13s79 | 314 | 110⅝ | 109⅝ | 110⅝ | — ⅝ |
| DukePw 9⅝s04 | 17 | 100⅝ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | — ⅞ |
| DukePw 9⅛s95 | 27 | 98⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | — ⅝ |
| DukePw 8⅝s03 | 26 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| DukePw 7⅝s02 | 17 | 84 | 84 | 84 | + 3 |
| DukePw 7⅝s03 | 17 | 83 | 82 | 83 | + 1 |
| DukePw 7⅝s02 | 40 | 80 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | — 1⅛ |
| DukeP 6.85s78 | 32 | 95⅛ | 93⅝ | 94⅝ | — 1 |
| upism cv5⅛s94 | 45 | 30 | 29 | 30 | + 1 |
| DuqLt 8⅝s2000 | 5 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | + ½ |
| DuqsnLt 8⅝s76 | 17 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DuqsnLt 5s2010 | 1 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | |
| DuqsnLt 3⅝s84 | 5 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | + 6⅛ |
| DuqsnLt 2⅝s77 | 23 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | 92⅛ | + ¼ |
| E Syst cv4⅝s92 | 9 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | — 3 |
| East AL cv5s93 | 229 | 35 | 34 | 34 | — 1 |
| East A cv4⅝s93 | 128 | 35 | 33 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| Eckerd cv4⅝s88 | 10 | 196 | 196 | 196 | + 3 |
| EG&G cv3⅝s87 | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| ElPa cv8⅝s95A | 55 | 90¼ | 89 | 90 | + 2 |
| ElPas cv6⅝s93A | 81 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 | — ⅛ |
| Englhd cv5⅝s97 | 48 | 88 | 86 | 87⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Ens 10⅝s00 | 2 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | |
| Ens 9⅝s95 | 6 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — 2 |
| Ens 7.85s98 | 15 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | — 1⅝ |
| Equit Gas 9s96 | 5 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | |
| EquitL cv5s98 | 9 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70⅛ | |
| vIErie 5s2020f | 14 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| vIErie 4⅝s15f | 3 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| vIErie 3⅝s90f | 15 | 11⅝ | 10 | 10 | |
| vIErie 3⅝s2000f | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Esmark 8.4s82 | 23 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99 | + 1⅝ |
| Esterl cv6⅝s85 | 5 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | — 2⅝ |
| Evans cv6⅝s94 | 52 | 50⅛ | 49⅝ | 50⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| Exxon 6⅝s98 | 45 | 83 | 81 | 83 | + 1⅝ |
| Exxon 6s97 | 100 | 78⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅝ | — 1 |
| ExxnPipe 9s04 | 139 | 103⅝ | 102 | 102 | + ⅛ |
| Fairch cv4⅝s92 | 45 | 47⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | — 1⅝ |
| FamilyFin 5s81 | 81 | 49⅛ | 48 | 48 | — ⅛ |
| Farah cv5s94 | 6 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| Fedders 8⅝s94 | 72 | 59 | 56 | 58 | — 1⅝ |
| Fedders cv5s96 | 116 | 40⅛ | 38⅛ | 40⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| FdNMt cv4⅝s96 | 971 | 78⅛ | 75⅛ | 76⅛ | + 1 |
| FdPac cv5⅝s87 | 5 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + 4 |
| FedPapBd 5s87 | 7 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | |
| Fibrbd cv6⅝s96 | 94 | 67 | 66 | 66 | — 1 |
| Finan 10⅛s90 | 73 | 101⅛ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | + ½ |
| Firestne 9⅝s04 | 10 | 101⅝ | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | — ¼ |
| FstChiCp 6⅝s80 | 10 | 92½ | 92 | 92½ | + ⅛ |
| FstChiCp 6⅝s78 | 10 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| FstIntBn 9⅝s99 | 1 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| FstIntBac 9s83 | 1 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| FstNCr 7⅝s78 | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| FstNtXac 8s82 | 30 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| FstNBos 7.6s81 | 10 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95 | + ⅛ |
| FstNBos 8⅝s79 | 16 | 93⅝ | 93 | 93⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| FstNStB 7.2s79 | 5 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | + ⅛ |
| FstPen cv7s93 | 88 | 57 | 56 | 56½ | + 1⅛ |
| FstSec 10⅝s99 | 131 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | + ⅛ |
| FstSecur 7s79 | 10 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | |
| FstUnR cv7s91 | 6 | 75 | 74⅛ | 75 | + ½ |
| FstWisc 8⅝s96 | 26 | 77 | 75 | 76 | + ½ |
| Fischb cv4⅝s87 | 5 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| FishFd cv4⅝s84 | 16 | 69 | 68⅝ | 69 | — 4 |
| FlexiV cv4⅝s97 | 97 | 54 | 53 | 53 | |
| FlaPLt 10⅛s87 | 77 | 106 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | + ⅛ |
| FlaPLt 9⅝s84 | 121 | 102 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — ¼ |
| FlaPLt 8⅝s82 | 35 | 102⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | — 1 |
| FlaPwLt 8⅝s80 | 61 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + 1 |
| FlyTiger 7s80 | 5 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — 1 |
| FMC cv4⅝s92 | 204 | 63 | 58⅝ | 62⅝ | + 2⅝ |
| FoodFair 4s79 | 25 | 73⅝ | 70⅝ | 73⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Ford Mt 9⅛s94 | 99 | 104⅛ | 103⅝ | 104⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Ford Mt 8⅝s90 | 3 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | — ½ |
| FordMt 7.40s80 | 60 | 98⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Ford Mt 7⅛s77 | 147 | 101⅝ | 100 | 100 | + ⅛ |
| FordMt 6⅝s79 | 61 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | — ⅝ |
| FordCrd 10⅛s94 | 50 | 105⅝ | 105 | 105⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| FordCrd 9⅝s81 | 34 | 105⅝ | 104⅝ | 105⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| FordCrd 9.7s80 | 28 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | — ⅛ |
| FrdC 8⅝s90No | 15 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FordCr 8.85s85 | 105 | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | + ½ |
| FordCrd 8⅝s83 | 83 | 104 | 100 | 100 | — 1 |
| FordCrd 8⅝s91 | 25 | 89⅝ | 88⅝ | 89⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| FordCrd 8⅝s76 | 48 | 101½ | 100½ | 101 25-32 | + 25-32 |
| FordCrd 8⅛s82 | 90 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | |
| FordCrd 7⅝s91 | 18 | 85 | 84 | 85 | + 4⅛ |
| FordCrd 7⅝s79 | 9 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98 | |
| FordCrd 7s80 | 55 | 95⅝ | 95 | 95⅝ | + ¾ |
| FordCrd 6⅝s78 | 45 | 97⅝ | 95⅝ | 97⅝ | + ¾ |
| FordCr cv4⅝s98 | 282 | 74 | 72 | 73⅝ | + 1 |
| FordCr cv4⅝s96 | 237 | 67⅛ | 65⅝ | 67⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| ForeD cv5⅝s80 | 2 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | + 1⅝ |
| ForeDel 4⅝s88 | 6 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | + 4⅛ |
| FoMcK cv3s94 | 28 | 69½ | 69 | 69⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FtWDen 4⅝s82 | 10 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| Fruehauf 6s87 | 70 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | + ⅝ |
| FruehF cv5⅝s94 | 86 | 60⅛ | 58½ | 60 | + 1½ |
| FruehF 9.15s83 | 43 | 100⅛ | 99 | 100⅛ | + 1½ |
| FruehFin 7s79 | 45 | 92 | 91 | 92 | + 1⅛ |
| Fuqua 9⅝s98 | 16 | 71 | 70⅝ | 71 | + ⅝ |
| GACCp cv5⅝s94 | 672 | 15 | 12 | 14⅛ | + 2⅛ |
| GAccept 4⅝s85 | 20 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GnATF cv5⅝s99 | 9 | 68⅛ | 68 | 68⅛ | + 1⅝ |
| GenElec 8⅝s04 | 35 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ¼ |
| GenElec 7⅝s96 | 64 | 92⅝ | 92 | 92 | — 1⅛ |
| GenElec 6⅝s79 | 16 | 96 | 95⅝ | 96 | + ¼ |
| GenElec 5.3s92 | 11 | 78 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | |
| GenElec 3⅝s76 | 8 | 98 7-16 | 98⅝ | 98 7-16 | + ⅛ |
| GnEICr 8⅝s82 | 25 | 103 | 101⅝ | 103 | + 1⅛ |
| GnEICr 8.45s84 | 45 | 102 | 101 | 101⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GnEICr 8.6s85 | 101 | 101½ | 100¼ | 100⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GnEICr 8⅝s76 | 40 | 101 | 100 17-32 | 100⅝ | — ⅜ |
| GnEICr 8.4s87 | 35 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GnEICr 7⅝s78 | 35 | 99 | 97⅝ | 99 | + 1⅛ |
| GenEICre 7s80 | 34 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| GenEICr 7s79 | 31 | 97½ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅝ |
| GenFds 8⅝s90 | 52 | 104⅝ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | — 1⅛ |
| GenFds 7⅝s84 | 9 | 97 | 97 | 97 | + 1⅝ |
| G Host cv11s88 | 56 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | + ¼ |
| GenHost 7s94 | 37 | 59 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | — ½ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G Host cv5s88 | 14 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | — 1 |
| GenInst cv5s92 | 66 | 51 | 50½ | 51 | + ½ |
| GenMill 8⅝s05 | 8 | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | + 1 |
| GMotAc 8⅝s99 | 268 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GMotAc 8⅝s77 | 256 | 103⅝ | 102⅝ | 103 | |
| GMotAc 8.7s83 | 90 | 103⅝ | 101⅝ | 103 | + ⅝ |
| GnMotAcc 8s93 | 105 | 95 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GMotA 7.85s98 | 30 | 91⅝ | 90 | 91⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| GMotAc 7⅝s94 | 27 | 91⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| GMotAc 7⅝s95 | 37 | 86 | 84 | 84 | — 1⅛ |
| GMot Ac 7⅝s95 | 33 | 85 | 83⅝ | 84⅝ | + ⅝ |
| GMotAc 7⅝s92 | 5 | 84 | 84 | 84 | — 1⅛ |
| GMotAc 6⅝s88 | 130 | 83⅝ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| GnMotAcc 5s77 | 214 | 96⅝ | 95⅝ | 96⅝ | + 1 |
| GnMotAcc 5s80 | 105 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | |
| GMotAcc 5s80r | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| GnMotAcc 5s81 | 36 | 87 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s87 | 73 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | + 1 |
| GMotAc 4⅝s82 | 109 | 81⅝ | 81 | 81⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s83 | 45 | 80⅛ | 79⅝ | 80⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s86 | 27 | 73⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GMotAc 4⅝s85 | 32 | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 74 | + ⅛ |
| GnMotAcc 4s79 | 60 | 89 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | + ⅛ |
| GMotCp 8⅛s05 | 94 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GMtCp 8.05s85 | 387 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GMotCp 3⅝s79 | 18 | 89⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | + ⅛ |
| GenPU 10⅝s86 | 56 | 102⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| GTCal 9⅝s2000 | 25 | 103 | 101 | 103 | + 1 |
| GTCal 6⅝s96 | 10 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | |
| GenT El 9⅝s95 | 178 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100 | — ⅝ |
| GenT El 9⅝s99 | 16 | 95⅝ | 94⅝ | 95 | + 1 |
| GenT El 8⅝s79 | 48 | 101 | 99⅝ | 100 9-32 | + 1-32 |
| GenT El 6⅝s91 | 71 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GnTIEl cv6⅝s96 | 88 | 84 | 79⅝ | 83⅝ | + 3⅝ |
| GnTIEl cv5s92 | 149 | 66 | 64⅝ | 65⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| GenTel cv4s90 | 36 | 60⅝ | 58⅝ | 60 | + 1⅝ |
| GWatwk 8⅝s96 | 5 | 86 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | — 1 |
| Genesch 8⅝s76 | 201 | 96 | 94 | 95 | + 1⅝ |
| G Po cv6⅝s88 | 86 | 107⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| GePac cv5⅝s94 | 78 | 112⅝ | 111 | 112 | — 1⅛ |
| GePac cv5⅝s96 | 226 | 100 | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | + 1 |
| GePow 8⅝s2000 | 297 | 102⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | + ⅛ |
| GePow 11s79 | 409 | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GePow 8⅝s2000 | 37 | 83⅝ | 82⅝ | 83⅝ | + ⅝ |
| GePow 8⅝s04 | 78 | 80⅝ | 79⅝ | 80⅝ | + 1 |
| GePow 8⅝s2001 | 9 | 78⅝ | 78⅝ | 78 | + 1⅝ |
| GePow 7⅝s2003 | 12 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | — 1 |
| GePow 7⅝s2001 | 18 | 71 | 70 | 71 | + 1⅛ |
| GePw 7⅝s02De | 26 | 71 | 70 | 71 | + 1 |
| GePow 7⅝s2000 | 7 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Giddl cv5s87 | 15 | 54 | 53 | 53 | — ⅛ |
| Goodrch 9⅝s82 | 157 | 102⅝ | 101⅝ | 102⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Goodrch 8⅝s94 | 5 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | |
| Goodrich 7s97 | 81 | 73 | 72 | 73 | + 1⅛ |
| GordnJ cv5s88 | 6 | 65 | 65 | 65 | — 2 |
| Gbuld 9⅝s95 | 10 | 93⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Grace cv5⅝s90 | 106 | 92⅝ | 91 | 92⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Grace cv4⅝s90 | 25 | 69 | 67 | 67 | + 1 |
| Granit cv4⅝s90 | 5 | 65⅛ | 65 | 65⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GtNoN cv4⅝s91 | 16 | 93 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | — ⅝ |
| GtNoRy 4⅝s96 | 4 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| GtNRy 3⅝s90N | 26 | 46 | 45 | 45 | — 1 |
| GtNR 2⅝s2010 | 5 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| GGiant cv4⅝s92 | 5 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| Greyh cv5⅝s90 | 85 | 82 | 81 | 81 | + ⅛ |
| Groller 9⅝s91 | 101 | 48 | 46 | 46 | — 1 |
| Grollr cv4⅝s87 | 25 | 39⅛ | 38⅝ | 39⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Grumn cv8s99 | 71 | 85 | 84 | 84 | + ⅛ |
| Grumn cv4⅝s92 | 30 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GuardMt 7⅝s79 | 302 | 18⅝ | 16 | 16 | — 4⅝ |
| GulfMO 5s56A | 6 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| GulfMO 5s56f | 3 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | — ⅛ |
| GolfMO 4s44B | 4 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| GulfOil 6⅝s95 | 201 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98 | |
| GulfWn 7s03A | 112 | 67 | 65 | 67 | + 2 |
| Gulf Wn 7s03 B | 241 | 67 | 65 | 66⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Gulf Wind 6s87 | 37 | 87 | 86⅝ | 87 | |
| GulfWn Ind 6s88 | 45 | 68 | 66⅝ | 67⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| GlfWn cv5⅝s93 | 1053 | 81⅝ | 80⅝ | 81 | |
| GlfWn cv5⅝s87 | 395 | 102 | 101 | 101 | |
| GlfW cv5⅝s87A | 94 | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 | + 1⅛ |
| Hallibrtn 8⅝s85 | 85 | 102⅝ | 101⅝ | 102⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| Harris 7.2s80 | 7 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | — ⅛ |
| HawnEl 8.2s01 | 8 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | — ⅝ |
| HellerW 9⅝s89 | 8 | 97⅝ | 95 | 95 | — 2 |
| Hercules 8⅝s83 | 28 | 103 | 102⅝ | 103 | + 1⅛ |
| Hercln cv6⅝s99 | 128 | 102 | 100⅝ | 101⅝ | + 2 |
| Heublein 8⅝s85 | 164 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Hilsp cv5⅝s88 | 14 | 39 | 37 | 37 | — 2 |
| HillnH cv5⅝s95 | 43 | 73 | 72 | 72⅝ | |
| HolInn 9⅝s89xw | 10 | 93⅝ | 93 | 93⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Honeywel 4⅝s76 | 5 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | |
| HonyF 9.65s81 | 7 | 101⅝ | 101 | 101 | — 1 |
| HonywFin 7s78 | 20 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| HookCh 8⅝s91 | 5 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| HospAffi 10s99 | 8 | 80 | 79⅝ | 80 | + 1⅝ |
| HsInf cv5⅝s94 | 3 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| HousF 10.4s81 | 5 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| HouseFin 9s76 | 60 | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 | |
| HouFin 8s84 | 2 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | + ⅛ |
| HousFin 4⅝s87 | 29 | 68⅝ | 68 | 68 | — 1⅛ |
| HousLt cv5⅝s95 | 148 | 77⅝ | 76⅝ | 77⅝ | + ¾ |
| HouNG 9.75s95 | 2 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — 1⅛ |
| HughesTl 9s00 | 10 | 98 | 98 | 98 | + 1 |
| Human cv6s89 | 30 | 67⅝ | 67 | 67⅝ | + ⅝ |
| ICI NA 9.05s95 | 5 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | — ⅛ |
| IllBellTel 8s04 | 162 | 93 | 92⅝ | 93 | + ⅛ |
| IllBell 7⅝s2006 | 119 | 88⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | + ⅛ |
| IllBellTel 3s78 | 9 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| Ill BellT 2⅝s81 | 18 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Ill Can 3⅝s80G | 2 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | — ⅛ |
| IllPow 7⅝s03 | 35 | 84 | 83 | 83 | + 1 |
| IndBellT 10s14 | 74 | 110 | 108 | 108 | + 1 |
| IndBellT 8⅝s17 | 26 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| IndMich 11s82 | 212 | 103⅝ | 103 | 103 | |
| IndMich 10⅝s82 | 18 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| IndNatl 7.40s81 | 25 | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| IngRd 8⅝s05 | 10 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| InldStl 8⅝s95 | 57 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | + ⅛ |
| InlndSt 8⅝s95 | 65 | 99⅝ | 97⅝ | 99⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| InlandSt 4⅝s89 | 10 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | + ⅛ |
| InlandSt 4⅝s87 | 22 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | + ⅛ |
| InlandSt 3⅝s81 | 4 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Inslco cv9⅝s99 | 16 | 91 | 90 | 90 | |
| InsHlmv 7⅝s80 | 75 | 43⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Intrlak 8.80s96 | 16 | 87 | 86 | 87 | + ⅛ |
| IntHarv 9s04 | 5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | + ⅛ |
| IntHarv 8⅝s95 | 42 | 92⅝ | 92 | 92⅝ | + ⅝ |
| IntHar 4.80s91 | 3 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | — ⅛ |
| IntHarCr 9.15s82 | 101 | 101⅝ | 100⅝ | 101⅝ | + 1 |
| IntHarCr 8⅝s81 | 109 | 100⅝ | 100 | 100⅝ | |
| InHarCr 8⅝s77 | 71 | 91 | 91 | 91 | — ⅛ |
| IntHarCr 7s77 | 35 | 98⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | — ⅛ |
| IntHarC 4⅝s81 | 41 | 81⅝ | 80 | 80 | — ⅛ |
| IntHarC 4⅝s79 | 21 | 86 | 85 | 85 | — ⅛ |
| IntMin cv4s91 | 116 | 98⅝ | 97 | 98 | + ⅛ |
| IntNick 6.85s93 | 17 | 81 | 79⅝ | 80⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| Int Pap 8.85s95 | 15 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| IntPap cv4⅝s96 | 288 | 62⅝ | 60⅝ | 61⅝ | + 1 |
| IntSilv cv5s93 | 3 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | |
| IntTT 11s82 | 68 | 108⅝ | 107⅝ | 108 | |
| IntTT 10s2000 | 23 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | + ⅛ |
| IntTT 9⅝s83 | 121 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | + ⅛ |
| IntTT 8.90s95 | 5 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | |
| IntTT cv8⅝s00 | 350 | 101 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| IntTT 4.90s87 | 19 | 70⅝ | 68 | 70⅝ | + 2 |
| IpcoH cv5⅝s89 | 12 | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | |
| ItelCp cv8s96 | 49 | 74 | 72 | 72 | — 2 |
| ItelCp cv7s95 | 19 | 64 | 62 | 62 | |
| JerCPL 10⅝s85 | 7 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | |
| JimWalt 8s98 | 10 | 83 | 82 | 83 | |
| JimWalt 7⅝s97 | 9 | 79 | 79 | 79 | — ⅛ |
| JimW cv6⅝s91 | 40 | 95 | 90⅝ | 95 | + 4 |
| JohnsM 7.85s04 | 15 | 87 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | + ⅛ |
| JoneLau 9⅝s95 | 15 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ⅝ |
| JonesLau 6⅝s94 | 3 | 62 | 59⅝ | 62 | + 1⅝ |
| KaneMil 9⅝s90 | 17 | 84⅝ | 81⅝ | 84⅝ | + 2⅝ |
| KanCPL 2⅝s76 | 10 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Kellogg 8⅝s85 | 220 | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | — ⅛ |
| KentPw 7⅝s80 | 2 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | + ⅝ |
| KerrMcG 8s83 | 192 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| KimbCl 5⅝s92 | 5 | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| KingsDSt 10s90 | 27 | 88⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Kirsch cv6s95 | 6 | 70 | 69⅝ | 70 | |
| Kraftco 6⅝s96 | 10 | 83 | 83 | 83 | + ⅝ |
| Kresge cv6s99 | 191 | 117⅝ | 116⅝ | 117 | + 1 |
| Kroger 9⅝s03 | 50 | 102 | 102 | 102 | + 1 |
| Kroger 8.7s98 | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + 3 |
| LearSieg 10s04 | 28 | 88 | 82½ | 88⅝ | |
| vILVHT 5s84f | 5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| vILhV 4⅝s2003f | 40 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| vILehV 4s A03f | 10 | 8⅝ | 6⅝ | 8⅝ | + 1 |
| LibMcN cv5s87 | 14 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | + 1 |
| LiggMyer 6s92 | 24 | 76 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | — ⅛ |
| LincFtBk 8⅝s96 | 5 | 84 | 84 | 84 | — ⅛ |
| Litton 8⅝s76 | 180 | 99 | 98 | 99 | + 1 |
| Litton cv3⅝s87 | 28 | 42 | 41 | 42 | + 1 |
| LMI Inv 6⅝s82 | 59 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Lockhd 4⅝s76 | 4 | 95 | 95 | 95 | + ⅛ |
| Lockh cv4⅝s92 | 116 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Loews 6⅝s93 | 283 | 63 | 61⅝ | 63 | + 1 |
| LomN cv5⅝s91 | 58 | 55 | 54 | 54 | — ⅛ |
| LongIPt 9⅝s84 | 150 | 102⅝ | 101⅝ | 102⅝ | + ⅛ |
| LongIsLt 9⅝s82 | 36 | 102 | 101⅝ | 102 | + 1 |
| LongIsLt 9⅝s83 | 28 | 100 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Lorillrd 4⅝s86 | 11 | 64 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | — ⅝ |
| LouNsh 7⅝s99 | 2 | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | + 2⅝ |
| LouNsh 11s85 | 40 | 103⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| LTV Cp 7⅝s77 | 168 | 109⅝ | 104⅝ | 109 | + 4 |
| LTV Cp 5⅝s76 | 1 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | |
| LTV Cp 5s88 | 300 | 45 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | + ⅛ |
| LucS cv5⅝s2000 | 114 | 109 | 108 | 108⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| LykY 11s2000 | 21 | 91⅝ | 90⅝ | 91⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| LykY 7⅝s94old | 295 | 64 | 63 | 63⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| Lyk 7⅝s94new | 39 | 64 | 63 | 63⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MacDon cv6s87 | 2 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| MackF 9⅝s01 | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | — 1⅛ |
| MackF 9⅝s90 | 10 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| MackF 8⅝s77 | 25 | 99½ | 98⅝ | 99⅝ | + ⅝ |
| MackT 10⅝s85 | 12 | 101⅝ | 100⅝ | 101⅝ | |
| Macke cv4⅝s92 | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| MacyCr 7⅝s77 | 10 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Macy cv5s92 | 17 | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | + 1⅝ |
| Macy cv4⅝s90 | 13 | 81⅝ | 79⅝ | 81⅝ | + 2⅝ |
| MadSq cv6⅝s87 | 16 | 56⅝ | 55⅝ | 56⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MaineC 5⅝s78 | 12 | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| MeYnkP 9.1s02 | 47 | 92⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | — 1⅛ |
| MeYnkP 8⅝s02 | 1 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MfrsHan 8⅝s87 | 64 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — 1 |
| MfrsHan 8⅝s04 | 3 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| MfrsHTr 8⅝s85 | 27 | 98⅝ | 98 | 98 | |
| Marcor 6⅝s88 | 64 | 75 | 74⅝ | 75 | + ⅛ |
| Marcor cv5s96 | 183 | 75 | 73 | 74⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MarM cv6s94 | 124 | 69 | 65⅝ | 67 | — 2 |
| MarMAl 9⅝s96 | 8 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| McCo cv5⅝s84 | 5 | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MassM cv6⅝s90 | 24 | 65 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | — 1 |
| MassM cv6⅝s91 | 56 | 57⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | — ⅛ |
| MayDCr 8⅝s74 | 59 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ⅛ |
| McCror 10⅝s85 | 30 | 80 | 75 | 80 | + 12⅝ |
| McCror 7⅝s95 | 605 | 50⅝ | 48⅝ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| McCror 7⅝s97 | 114 | 47⅝ | 46 | 46⅝ | + ⅛ |
| McCror 7⅝s94 | 175 | 46⅝ | 44⅝ | 46 | + ⅛ |
| McCror 7⅝s94n | 26 | 47 | 46 | 47 | + ⅛ |
| McCro cv6⅝s92 | 16 | 42⅝ | 40⅝ | 41 | |
| McCror 5⅝s76 | 45 | 95 | 93⅝ | 95 | + 2 |
| McCrory 5s81 | 36 | 54 | 51 | 52⅝ | + 2⅛ |
| McDonld 9⅝s82 | 50 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | — ⅛ |
| McDonald 9s85 | 53 | 101⅝ | 101 | 101⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| McDD cv4⅝s91 | 45 | 64⅝ | 63 | 64⅝ | — ⅛ |
| McGrEd 7⅝s96 | 15 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + 1⅝ |

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)


# Bank accounts interest rates

are payable at a rate compounded on an annual basis of

7,5 to 11,5%

(according to the plan chosen) from a 3 to 12-year period - minimum deposit of 5000 frs.

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**Viking Resources International N.V.**

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The net asset value per share on 31-10-75 was U.S. $15.37.

Information:
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Herengracht 214, Amsterdam



**USIF REAL ESTATE**

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote November 12, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 25 (U.S. $0.65)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.


هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1975



## uromarket

### Lower U.S. Interest Rates, Gain By N.Y.C. Produce Few Effects

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Nov. 16 (IHT).—Ap- ent progress in forestalling ault by New York City and er short-term interest rates the United States as the eral Reserve maneuvered the federal funds rate down a rter of a point to 5 1/4 per t had scant effect on the in- national market last week.

ne-month rates for borrowing lars in Europe were down ut half a point to 5 3/4 per t but the three and six-month es, which set the tone for the rall market, were unchanged the week.

Opinion is still divided about future direction of rates and ing the lead from New York here most banks have kept ir prime lending rate at 7 1/2 cent and only a handful of ers have cut to 7 1/4 per cent ankers here view the recent ns of easing with extreme cau- n.

The U.S. money supply, after ks of declining, has finally ponded to the Fed's stimulus d begun increasing. In addi- n, business loans by the major w York banks have expanded ring the last two weeks. Both tors, bankers here believe, in- ate that the Fed will cease ing its monetary policy. At t, they add, rates will remain ady; at worst, they will begin mbing.

**Inflation Is Concern**

The major concern continues to the outlook for inflation. The -per-cent spurt in U.S. whole- le prices last month, the gest monthly gain in a year, s rekindled fears that if the S. economic recovery proceeds forecast, inflation could again come a serious problem.

n such conditions, it would have been logical to expect to see a heavy flow of new offerings on the Eurobond market as treasurers scrambled to borrow funds before rates begin moving up. But this is not happening.

Investment bankers across Europe express surprise at the paucity of new issues. In part, they say, borrowers are waiting for confirmation that the modest decline in medium-term rates has gone as far as it is likely to go. This, coupled with the fact that most firms have already completed their borrowing requirements for this year, fosters the willingness to lay back.

The biggest beneficiary of the light calendar is Montreal's $50-million, six-year issue. Although it had been feared that the market for municipal issues had been tainted, the high 9 3/4-per-cent coupon, the improved outlook for New York and the absence of any competition have contributed to placing this loan.

The only other straight-dollar loan on offer is a $15-million, five-year issue for Sumitomo Heavy Industries carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

**Convertible Market**

In the convertible market, Asahi Chemical is offering $30 million of 15-year bonds which would be convertible into common stock after April 1. The option on the stock is expected to be at a price of between 5 and 10 per cent over the Tokyo quote on the day the issue is closed.

To compensate for the low 6 1/2-per-cent coupon, Asahi is offering investors the option of redeeming their bonds at the end of the fifth year at a fixed price of $1,112 for each security nominally valued at $1,000. Investors exercising this option would earn 8.7 per cent—the 6 1/2-per-cent annual interest plus the 12-per-cent redemption premium. This option is only available at the end of the fifth year and after the investor has given three months' notice that he intends to cash in.

Also on offer simultaneously here and in New York is a $100-million convertible for Matsushita Electric. It is expected to carry a coupon of 6 3/4 per cent and a conversion premium of around 10 per cent.

The only U.S.-dollar issue priced last week was the $40-million, six-year loan for McDonnell Douglas. It was sold at 99

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Nov. 8 Latest Week | Prior Week | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commodity index .. | 192.9 | 193.2 | 232.1 |
| *Currency in cir ... | $83,483,000 | $82,445,000 | $77,025,000 |
| *Total loans ...... | $122,262,000 | $121,780,000 | $132,715,000 |
| Steel prod. (tons) .. | 2,038,000 | 2,071,000 | 2,780,000 |
| Auto production ... | 169,600 | 164,071 | 168,554 |
| Dailyoil pr'd (bbls). | 8,320,000 | 8,343,000 | 8,648,000 |
| Fr'ght car l'dings .. | | 479,033 | 534,210 |
| *Elec Pwr. Kw-hr. .. | 34,449,000 | 35,011,000 | 34,484,000 |
| Busn failures ...... | 192 | 259 | 229 |

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | Oct. | Prior Month | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A-Employed ...... | 85,441,000 | 85,418,000 | 86,304,000 |
| A-Unemployed ... | 8,002,000 | 7,773,000 | 5,540,000 |
| A-*Money supply.. | $294,000,000 | $294,700,000 | $281,600,000 |
| | Sept. | Prior Month | 1974 |
| Ind'stl Prodn ..... | 116.2 | 114.0 | 125.6 |
| *Personal income .. | $1,270,300,000 | $1,255,900,000 | $1,178,000,000 |
| Cnsmr price index . | 163.6 | 162.8 | 151.7 |
| Cnstrctn contr'cts . | 157 | 208 | 187 |
| A-*Mfr's inventories | $146,497,000 | $146,583,000 | $142,975,000 |
| A-*Exports ....... | $9,165,000 | $8,996,200 | $8,399,300 |
| A-*Imports ....... | $8,188,600 | $7,961,000 | $8,696,400 |

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967, =100 the consumer's price index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.
A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

## The World Economic Scene

# Britain Shows Signs of Recovery and of Gloom

By Thomas E. Mullaney

LONDON, Nov. 16 (NYT).—On the surface, Britain's staggering economy seemed to be showing the first faint signs of regaining a small measure of stability in the last few days but even the most optimistic analysts here concede it is still teetering.

A visitor finds this teeming city bright and clear in appearance, with department stores, shops and restaurants crowded and apparently doing a brisk business. But underlying it all is the sense of a somber mood among bankers, trade union leaders and the general public. Although some of the recent data on the economy are encouraging, the nation's economy is obviously still deeply depressed and facing a long and difficult road to viable health, let alone full recovery.

The news that provided some basis for increased confidence included the early success of last summer's government wage policy limiting pay increases to the equivalent of about $12 a week, a slight slowdown in the raging pace of inflation, a minimal pick-up in business borrowing, a sharp upturn in the stock market index to a two-year peak and a seemingly more understanding attitude of the Labor government toward business problems.

Nevertheless, it is widely recognized that Britain still faces monumental economic difficulties. The huge government deficit is one; the deficit in international payments is another; rising unemployment is a third.

**Bleak Months Ahead**

In his address at the annual dinner of the lord mayor of London last week, Prime Minister Harold Wilson warned the country that, as a result of the government's determination to fight inflation, there would be "some difficult, indeed bleak, months ahead when real living standards will assuredly fall."

The government's objective is to reduce the rate of inflation to a single-digit pace by the end of next year—a most formidable task for a country that has seen prices soaring at an almost 30 per cent annual rate. The rate recently eased back to a little above 26 per cent but any cheer spread by that was dampened a bit when the wholesale price index for last month was shown to have risen by 1.25 per cent, or almost double the September figure.

To help in the battle against inflation, the government seems determined to keep a cap on increases in public spending, press vigorously for its wage-ceiling policy, encourage greater investment in industry and seek expanded world trade. To gain the latter, the government hopes to persuade other leading industrial nations at the economic summit conference outside Paris to pursue their own reflationary efforts more vigorously.

**Two Main Issues**

In discussions here in the economic and political spheres, much attention has focused on two main issues: The government's new approach to an industrial strategy announced early this month after a meeting with union and business leaders and the government's decision to try to borrow $2 billion from the International Monetary Fund, 60 per cent through the fund's oil facility.

There are mixed feelings about both steps. While the initiatives have been applauded as necessary to help the economy regain steadiness, there are doubts about how the new industrial policy will be carried out. And there is considerable skepticism as to whether the IMF borrowing can do much to improve general economic conditions if Britain has to forgo any actions curbing imports as a result of getting such financial aid.

The left wing of the Labor party, which has been anxious for import controls as a means to bolster domestic production and employment, has criticized any application for an IMF loan on the grounds that it would entail a commitment to refrain from import restrictions. But Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey responded in Commons that the IMF loan would place no constraints on government policy and that selective import controls would not be ruled out, although he conceded that consultations with the fund would be required if they were to be introduced.

With unemployment now estimated at 4.6 per cent of the labor force, compared with 2.7 per cent last year, the overriding concern here is the effort to increase production and jobs. Thus the government's new industrial policy has attracted so much discussion.

The promise of financial assistance to enable depressed industries to step up their capital investments and to improve productivity and profits was a major

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The securities markets last week continued to be dominated by the financial fortunes of New York City.

On Wednesday, as hopes heightened that the federal government would help the city avert default in early December, the stock market advanced smartly in a burst of trading activity that made it the most active day since July. On Thursday, volume became even larger but the market wasn't able to hold an early gain.

Except for Wednesday, the net change each day was unremarkable. Still, over the full course of the week, the Dow Jones industrial average advanced 17.87 to close Friday at 853.67, its highest level in a month.

The heavy volume encouraged institutional portfolio managers, for they were able to buy and sell an unusually large number of big blocks.

The pronounced trend toward lower interest rates that got under way at the beginning of October (and helped to fuel a modest stock market rise over the past six weeks) came to an end last week. Three-month Treasury bills, for example, were auctioned at an average rate last Monday of 5.28 per cent. Late Friday, these bills had risen back up to 5.41 per cent—not a big rise but definitely a break in the downward trend.

Bill rates rose Friday after the Federal Reserve late Thursday had reported a substantial $3.2-billion increase in the nation's average money supply for the week ended Nov. 12. The credit markets, in almost a knee-jerk response, concluded that the Federal Reserve would have less need now to seek faster money-supply growth and consequently might not push interest rates lower.

# Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

| | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACMAT Corp | 131 | 2¾ | 2⅛ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| AID Inc | 77 | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| API Trust 1 | 37 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| APS Inc .32 | 214 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15 | +1⅛ |
| AbitibiPap .10e | 52 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Accelerator Inc | 192 | 2½ | 1⅝ | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Acato Chem | 45 | 11½ | 10¼ | 11½ | +1¼ |
| AcmeGen .30 | 9 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| AcushnetCo .60 | 94 | 12¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — |
| Ada Resources | 21 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| AddisnWesly .40 | 21 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| Advance Ross | 82 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | |
| Advanced Mem | 183 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅝ |
| AdvancdMicr De | 581 | 12¾ | 11⅜ | 12 | — ⅝ |
| Advent Corp | 53 | 14⅛ | 13 | 13½ | — ½ |
| AlMet Inc | 349 | 11 | 9⅞ | 10⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Agnico Eagl Min | 322 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| AlaTenNGas 1.20 | 17 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| AlanlusCp .15r | 19 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Alaska Intl .20 | 769 | 12⅛ | 11 | 11 | —1⅛ |
| AlexandAlex .90 | 267 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34 | + ½ |
| AlexBaldwin 1.60 | 119 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| Alicoinc .12e | 90 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| Allesh Beverage | 209 | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ¼ |
| Allergan Pharm | 118 | 17 | 16¼ | 16 | + ½ |
| Allied Leisure | 104 | 5¼ | 4¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| AlldTeleph .44 | 46 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| AllynBacon .35 | 48 | 5⅛ | 4¾ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Alex Oil Cp | 457 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| AlpnBoxBd .40 | 19 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Amarex Inc | 74 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| AmbassadorGp s | 5 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Am Appraisal | 60 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Biomedical | 48 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AmBuildgs .40 | 19 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Am Export Ind | 64 | ½ | ⅜ | ⅜ | — ⅛ |
| AmExpress .80 | 4241 | 38⅝ | 34 | 37½ | +2⅝ |
| AmFiltrona .54 | 15 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| AmFinlCorp .04 | 491 | 9⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅞ |
| AmFoods .15e | 63 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Am Furniture | 78 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| AmGreetings .25 | 886 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | |
| Am Microsystm | 587 | 12⅝ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Nuclear | 109 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| AmQuasar Petro | 97 | 13⅞ | 12½ | 12¾ | —1 |
| Am Telecomm | 241 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7¼ | |
| Am Telev&Com | 127 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| AmWeldMfg .80 | 63 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ½ |
| Amicor Inc. | 122 | 3⅛ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | — ¼ |
| Amoskeag Co 1 | 5 | 18 | 16½ | 17½ | + ½ |
| AmmestGrp Inc | 31 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| Anacomp Inc | 37 | 11½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Anadite Inc | 212 | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅞ | + ¼ |
| AnalogDevices s | 32 | 8⅜ | 6½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| Andersonlnds .08 | 20 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Anderson Jacobs | 40 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| AnheusrBush .68 | 2469 | 37 | 32⅝ | 36½ | +4⅝ |
| AriaCorp .10 | 75 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Apexcoinc .40a | 88 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | |
| AppldDigit Data | 604 | 15⅞ | 13½ | 14 | + ½ |
| Appld Material | 71 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ArabianShld Dev | 32 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Arden Mayfair | 155 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ½ |
| ArgoPetrol s | 36 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅜ |
| ArkWnGas 1.20 | 49 | 16⅛ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅝ |
| Arrow Automot | 114 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 | |
| ArtsWayMfg .20 | | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | |
| Arvida Corp | 95 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| AspenSkiing Cp | 9 | 11½ | 10½ | 11½ | +1 |
| AssdColaBtlg .40 | 454 | 17½ | 16 | 17¼ | +1¼ |
| AssdHosts .10 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| AssdTrkLnA .60a | 20 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| AtlanGasLt 1.20 | 94 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| AtlasNRIEs .25p | 30 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AtlPepsiBot .10e | 15 | 9 | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ¼ |
| AtlanticSlt .70 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Atwood Oceanics | 458 | 7½ | 6¼ | 7⅛ | +1 |
| AtwoodOcean wt | 54 | 1⅜ | 1 | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| AudiotronicsCp s | 53 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | + ¼ |
| Autexinc .40 | 239 | 8 | 5⅝ | 7⅛ | +2 |
| AutomMed Lab | 63 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| AzconCorp .30e | 38 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AztecMfg .24b | 9 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| BBDO Inf 1.80 | 151 | 16 | 15⅛ | 16 | |
| BairdWare 1.20 | 58 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Baird Atomics | 78 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Baker Bros Inc | 57 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| BakerFentres .80 | 80 | 26⅛ | 25 | 26 | + ¾ |
| BaldwinLyon .40 | 114 | 12½ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Baltek Corp | 22 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BeltPaint Cim | 6 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| BankBldgEq .80 | 41 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ½ |
| BkComput Netw | 7 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| BankamRlty .75e | 385 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| BantaGeo .44 | 17 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Barber Green .60 | 94 | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | — ¼ |
| Barden Cp .40a | 30 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Barnes HindePh | 358 | 28⅝ | 24½ | 28⅛ | +4⅛ |
| Barnes Mfg .18e | 66 | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| Basic Earth Sci | 82 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| BassettFurn .40 | 109 | 21 | 18¾ | 19¼ | + ½ |
| Bayless Mkts .60 | 36 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| BaylyCorp .20 | 22 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Beard Oil .04e | 7 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| BeckArnley s | 10 | 5½ | 4⅞ | 5½ | + ¼ |
| BeehiveMedic El | 60 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Beeline Fash .44 | 49 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ¼ |
| BekinsCo .50 | 199 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ¼ |
| Belknap Alf .85e | 32 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| BengalOil Gas | 1694 | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bentley Labs | 107 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| BergstmPap A | 27 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| BerkleyCp .16b | 21 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| BetzLabs .28 | 97 | 37⅜ | 37⅛ | 37½ | |
| BeverageCan .16 | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| BeverageMgt .28 | 56 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bibb Co | 52 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| BigDrum .36 | 12 | 8 | 7⅛ | 8 | + ⅜ |
| BiLo Inc .48 | 97 | 18 | 17 | 17½ | |
| Billy the Kid | 43 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| Bio Med Scien | 88 | 8⅛ | 7½ | 8¼ | +1⅛ |
| Bio Rad Labs | 3 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Bird &Son 2a | 269 | 81 | 64½ | 75 | +5⅛ |
| BlackHillPw 2.48 | 15 | 36 | 35⅝ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| Block DrugA .53 | 10 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| BlueChipStp .24 | 87 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| BluefldSupply 1a | 11 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| BobEvanFrm .60 | 32 | 20½ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Bohemia In .60b | 116 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| Bonanza Intl | 158 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Booth Newspap 1 | 21 | 22⅛ | 21½ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| BostonCoB 1.04 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| Bradenind .16 | 315 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | + ⅜ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brand Insulation | 54 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ | |
| BrassCraftMf .16 | 30 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅝ |
| Brenco Inc .60a | 40 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19 | — ¼ |
| BrentPalge .06e | 15 | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | + ½ |
| Brenner Ind .10e | 21 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| BreunerJohn .68 | 17 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| Brinks Inc .40 | 45 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | |
| Bristol Prod | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| BroadvwFin .12 | 148 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| BrooksFash .10e | 300 | 15⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | —1 |
| BrooksScanin .60 | 48 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| BrowardBnc .36b | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| BrownTom s | 389 | 20⅞ | 20 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Browning Arms | 24 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | |
| Brunos Inc .40 | 6 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| BuckbeeMea .20p | 235 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | + ⅜ |
| BuckeyeInt .40e | 58 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Burns RL Cp 2 | 289 | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅞ |
| Burnup&Sims | 415 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Burton Hawks | 351 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| Butler Mfg .80 | 136 | 22⅝ | 21 | 22⅝ | +2 |
| CFS Contl Inc | 430 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | + ⅜ |
| CPT Corp | 55 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CabotJP Equit | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Cafeterias .32 | 36 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | + ½ |
| Calbiochem | 167 | 16⅛ | 15 | 16⅛ | +1 |
| Cal Microwave | 47 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| CalWatSvc 2.0 | 10 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| Cal Windsor | 53 | 4 | 4⅛ | 4½ | |
| Cambridge Mem | 59 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CameronIrnWk 1 | 90 | 34 | 118 | 131 | +12 |
| CampTagg 1.40 | 96 | 36½ | 35½ | 35½ | —1 |
| Campus Casual 1 | 33 | 9⅛ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅜ |
| CannonMills .78a | 156 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ½ |
| CapitalAlliance s | 20 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | |
| Capital Swst | 32 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4⅛ | |
| CarbolineCo .32 | 60 | 19¼ | 17½ | 17⅜ | —1⅞ |
| CardiacPacmk s | 157 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ⅝ |
| CarpeniPap .24e | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| CascadeCp .30a | 4 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ¼ |
| Cayman Corp | 121 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cedar Point .60 | 27 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| Cencor Inc | 101 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CentMtgRlt .12p | 18 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| CentTel pf 2 | 12 | 28 | 27 | 28 | +1 |
| CentVTPSvc 1.28 | 89 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CentyTelEnt .30 | 164 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Champ Parts .16 | 86 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ¼ |
| ChampProd .60 | 24 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| ChannelCos .20e | 153 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅜ |
| CharlRBLab .05e | 34 | 23 | 18½ | 19 | —4 |
| Charming Shop | 103 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| Chart House | 168 | 20⅝ | 18⅜ | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ChathamMfg .72 | 23 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| ChattemDrug .28 | 9 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Chef Pierre | 87 | 14⅛ | 13¼ | 14½ | +1⅛ |
| ChemedCorp .58 | 181 | 20½ | 18½ | 20⅛ | +1⅝ |
| ChemicLeam .60 | 1518 | 8 | 8 | | |
| ChiBrdIron 1.20a | 566 | 66½ | 62½ | 65½ | +3 |
| Christensen Inc | 739 | 14⅛ | 12¼ | 13⅞ | +1⅝ |
| ChristnSec 5.57e | 162 | 119½ | 113½ | 119½ | +5½ |
| ChurchsFChk .40 | 2064 | 18⅝ | 17⅛ | 18½ | +1½ |
| CinnFinl .60b | 65 | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ | + ¼ |
| CirclelncSh 1.39e | 12 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| CircleSeal .25e | 10 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| CitznsUtilA s | 100 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅞ | + ⅜ |
| CitznsUtilB 1.88 | 34 | 27⅛ | 25⅞ | 27⅛ | +1¼ |
| Clark JL Mfg 1a | 19 | 26¾ | 25½ | 26¾ | +1¼ |
| CleveTr Rlty | 142 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ClevepakCp 1 | 77 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅜ |
| Clinton Oil Co | 1516 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| ClowCorp .40 | 65 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Coast Catamarn | 70 | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Cobe Labs | 190 | 26¼ | 21⅜ | 26¼ | +4¼ |
| CocaBtlgLA .74 | 482 | 17⅝ | 16⅜ | 17½ | + ⅝ |
| CocaBtlgLA pf 2 | 5 | 33½ | 31½ | 33½ | +2 |
| CocaBtlgMia .24 | 506 | 15½ | 13⅝ | 14⅝ | +1 |
| CocaBtlgMA .20 | 57 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| CocaBtlgCons .40 | 71 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ¼ |
| CocaBtlMidw .56 | 25 | 12 | 10⅜ | 12 | +1¼ |
| Codex Corp | 439 | 38¼ | 35¼ | 37⅝ | +2⅛ |
| Coheren Radiatn | 143 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | |
| ColemanAm Cos | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Colony Foods | 119 | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Columbia Corp | 110 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ½ |
| Com Share Inc | 62 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ¼ |
| CombankCp .50a | 9 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Comdisco Inc | 36 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| CbmCirgHse .29e | 61 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| Coml Shear .60a | 11 | 19 | 18 | 19 | +1 |
| Comwlt NG 1.62 | 22 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CommwZelPa 1.90 | 35 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | ½ |
| Commun Ind .32 | 22 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | + ½ |
| Commun Prop | 62 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Compuscan Inc | 69 | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | + ¼ |
| ComputAut .05e | 464 | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Comput Console | 29 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ¼ |
| Computr Dimen | 17 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| ComputElSys .16 | 47 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ½ |
| Computer Mach | 78 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| Computer Netwk | 71 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Computrvisn Cp | 84 | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅝ |
| Comtech Labs | 621 | 15 | 12½ | 15 | +2½ |
| Comten Inc | 82 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | — ¾ |
| Concept Inc .10 | 17 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| ConnNatGag 2.80 | 7 | 29½ | 28½ | 29½ | +1 |
| ConsPapers 3 | 124 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | + ½ |
| ContConvyEq .14 | 49 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| ContlHairProd s | 142 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | + ⅜ |
| ConWest Ind | 26 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| ConwedCorp .55e | 256 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| Coors Adolph B | 2885 | 26¼ | 23⅛ | 25⅛ | +2⅛ |
| CoquinaOil s | 166 | 17¼ | 15⅞ | 17¼ | |
| Corcoinc .64 | 6 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Cordis Corp | 137 | 18 | 17 | 18 | +1 |
| Cornelius Co .20 | 51 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| CornwalEquit .20 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| CottonPetrol s | 162 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Cotton Petrol wt | 157 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cousins Prop | 802 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| CraddTerry .40 | 105 | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ½ |
| Crawford Co 1.20 | 112 | 10⅛ | 9 | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Cross Co | 75 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ¼ |
| CrumpEH .20 | 16 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CullumCos .32 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| CurticeBurnA .68 | 180 | 14⅛ | 13 | 14¼ | +1⅛ |
| Curtis Noll .64 | 199 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | + ½ |
| Dairy Queen Str | 13 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | — ½ |
| Daniel Intl .60 | 63 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ½ |
| DartDrug .13 | 286 | 12⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| DataCard .10 | 95 | 8⅞ | 8 | 8⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Data Design Lab | 45 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| DataDisc Inc | 8 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ¼ |
| Data 100 Corp | 763 | 10⅛ | 9 | 10⅛ | +1 |
| Datapoint Corp | 308 | 25½ | 24 | 25 | +1 |
| Datascope Corp | 47 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Datatron Inc | 25 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| DaytnMall 1.20a | 14 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Dabron Corp .90 | 34 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | |
| DesignData Com | 356 | 3⅛ | 2⅜ | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Decoratorind .20 | 53 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| DEKALB Ag .20 | 1105 | 38⅛ | 34⅛ | 38⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Delhi Int Oil | 120 | 3⅜ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ⅜ |
| DelMontePrp .44 | 24 | 8 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DelaValRlty 1.32 | 85 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delos Intl | 115 | 4 | 2 | 4 | +2 |
| DeLuxeCheck .64 | 614 | 28½ | 27¼ | 27¾ | —1⅛ |
| DenisonMin 1.40 | 68 | 51¼ | 49 | 50½ | +1 |
| Dentalloy .07e | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| DentoMed Ind | 106 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Denv Rl Est .60e | 10 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | + ¼ |
| DetrexChem .80 | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| DetCanTun 1.30 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| DetIntBrdge 2.40 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Diagnostic Data | 233 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5½ | — ½ |
| DiamonCoal .40a | 48 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | — ½ |
| DiamCrysSlt .60 | 69 | 13½ | 12 | 13½ | +1½ |
| Diamondhd Cp | 92 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | + ½ |
| DiamSh pfE1.15 | 17 | 42¼ | 40½ | 41 | —1½ |
| Dibrell Bros | 4 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| DigitalComp Con | 184 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DiscounNY 5.90e | 79 | 49 | 45 | 47 | +2½ |
| Distribuco Inc s | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| DixonCrucible 1a | 21 | 15¼ | 14⅛ | 15¼ | |
| Docutel Corp | 26 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| DollarGenl .10e | 494 | 9⅝ | 7⅛ | 9⅛ | +1⅝ |
| Domainind .50 | 27 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | |
| Donaldsoninc .70 | 104 | 17 | 16⅛ | 16⅞ | + ¼ |
| DoovanCos .40 | 15 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Dorchester Gas | 888 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| DoughtryBr .15b | 17 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Dow Joes 1 | 274 | 27⅛ | 27¼ | 27⅛ | |
| Dowdle Oil | 142 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Downe Commun | 20 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| DoyleDaneBe .96 | 93 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Ducommun .40 | 68 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Dunkin Donuts | 158 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| DurironCo 1 | 18 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18 | |
| DurrFillMed .14 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Dynascan Corp | 126 | 45 | 34⅛ | 44 | +9½ |
| Dynatech Corp | 19 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —1 |
| EDS Nuclear .30 | 128 | 15 | 12½ | 12¼ | —2⅝ |
| ESL Inc | 7 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| Early Calif nd | 90 | 1⅞ | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | |
| Earth Sciences | 59 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Eastmet Cp 1.20 | 246 | 16 | 15 | 15¼ | + ¾ |
| EatnCp pfA2.30 | 8 | 31 | 29⅞ | 30 | |
| EconomicLab .44 | 1025 | 27 | 25½ | 26⅛ | |
| ElPasoElec .92 | 216 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ElbaSystem .25e | 25 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ElChicoCp .30 | 11 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Electro Nucleon | 70 | 7⅞ | 6⅝ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Electron Arrays | 111 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ¼ |
| ElzbetWat 2.20 | 53 | 23½ | 22½ | 23½ | +1⅛ |
| Elkins Sinn | 38 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Emersons Ltd | 191 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Emons Ind lc | 226 | 6⅝ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| EergyConv Dev | 239 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| EnergyConv un | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ½ |
| Eergy Resourc | 41 | 3⅞ | 3¼ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Energy Ventures | 15 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Envirodyne | 83 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| EquityOil .60 | 148 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Ethan Allen .55 | 189 | 20⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Evans Inc .30e | 38 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Executive Ind | 298 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Extracorpl Med | 38 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Fabri Tek Inc | 257 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| FairLanes .12 | 304 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Farinon Elec | 180 | 8¼ | 6⅝ | 7⅝ | +1 |
| FarmerBros .24e | 99 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Farr Co | 53 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| FedScrew 1.20a | 5 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| FederatdCap .60 | 414 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| FedIncPvt .90a | 48 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| Fingerhut Corp | 557 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Finnigan Corp | 37 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ½ |
| Fst Artists Prod | 193 | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| FstBostCp 1.25e | 152 | 18 | 15½ | 17 | +1½ |
| FstCommerce 1 | 37 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Fst Com Rlt .17e | 180 | 4⅛ | 3⅝ | 4 | — ⅛ |
| FstContRE 1.16e | 66 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fst Farwest .02e | 409 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| FstMemRlt .10p | 149 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Fst Natl Charter | | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Fst RRBk Ga .40 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Flexsteelind .32 | 49 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | + ½ |
| Flickinger .60 | 32 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FlaCypGard .15e | 114 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| FloridaGlfR 1.28 | 46 | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| FloridMngM .12e | 58 | 6⅝ | 5⅛ | 6½ | + ⅜ |
| FoodTownStr .16 | 59 | 39⅛ | 37½ | 39⅛ | +1⅜ |
| Foodways Nat | 10 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| FoothillGrp .05e | 20 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| ForestOil .37e | 1339 | 14 | 12⅝ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| FtWorthStl .80a | 20 | 12½ | 11⅛ | 12½ | + ⅜ |
| FotomatCp .06e | 433 | 14⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —1½ |
| FranklinElec .28 | 80 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| FraserMfg 1.26e | 92 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| Fredrk Herr .24e | 127 | 4⅛ | 3½ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Fredrck Hollywd | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| FriendlceCr .08 | 765 | 25⅝ | 23½ | 25⅛ | +2¼ |
| FrozenFdExp. .32 | 41 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| FullerHB .40 | 83 | 12¼ | 11⅛ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| FultonNat .60 | 5 | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Funtime Inc | 24 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PurrsCafe .28 | 68 | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Galveston Houst | 6 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | |
| Gates Learjet | 116 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | + ⅜ |
| GatewayTran .30 | 24 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | |
| GeicoFeld Cp .18 | 405 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gelman Inst | 298 | 9⅛ | 7½ | 8⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Gen Automation | 753 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| GenAutoPts .64 | 99 | 27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —1 |
| GenBinding .02e | 35 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| General Care | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Energy .40a | 424 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | + ½ |
| GenFinlSys .18 | 142 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| Gen Health Svc | 192 | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| GenShalePd .80b | 25 | 8⅛ | 9½ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GenTelCal pf 1 | 24 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| GilbertAssc .75a | 135 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | |
| Gifford Inst .17 | 62 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| GinnMS Co | 25 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GlobetrotCom A | 7 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| GodfreyCo .90 | 4 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| GoldenStat Fds | 115 | 14½ | 12 | 12 | —2¼ |
| GouldsPump 1.60 | 6 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | + ½ |
| GovEmpFin .20a | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gracoinc .05 | 152 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Graham Magnet | 213 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9 | + ¼ |
| Grantree Corp | 49 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| GraphicCont .40a | 77 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Graph Scanning | 100 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GravesTrkLn .36 | | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| Gray Tool .16 | 49 | 14⅞ | 13¼ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| GreenMtPow .80 | 74 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| GreggsFood .02e | 5 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| GreyAdvrtg .60 | 195 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| GuardianPk .25a | 6 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GulfEnergDev s | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ½ |
| GulfInterst .22a | 32 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Gyrodyne Amer | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| HNC Mtg Rlty | 16 | 1⅞ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| HON Ind .40a | 28 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅛ | — ½ |
| HachChem .16g | 83 | 10¼ | 9½ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Hahn EW .20 | 79 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| HamiltBro Exp | 29 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| HamiltBroExp un | 8 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| HamiltonBro Pef | 61 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| Hamilton InvTr | 113 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harley Corp | 24 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| Harper&Row .44 | 158 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| Harvestind s | 43 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| HavatamCo .40b | 133 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Heath Tecna | 26 | 11 | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| HenredFurn .40a | 82 | 20 | 18⅛ | 19⅛ | +1 |
| HexcelKorp .56 | 53 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| HickoryFarm .20 | 112 | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | + ⅜ |
| Hickory Furnitr | 151 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| Higbee Co 1.40 | 9 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| HinesLumber 1 | 3 | 25½ | 24½ | 24½ | —1 |
| HollywdPark 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| HomewodCp .04e | 16 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| HookDrugs .85e | 24 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | + ¼ |
| HooverCo .68 | 795 | 13¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —1 |
| Howell Corp | 42 | 15 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ¼ |
| Hubinger 1.40a | 214 | 53¼ | 48½ | 49 | —4¼ |
| HudsnPPap .75e | 33 | 24 | 23¼ | 24 | + ⅜ |
| Hughes Supply | 54 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | — ¼ |
| HuntBldg Corp | 63 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Hunt Mfg .32 | 94 | 11⅛ | 9 | 10 | +1 |
| Hy Gain Elec | 710 | 26⅛ | 22¼ | 25¼ | +3 |
| Hyatt Corp | 540 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | |
| Hyatt Intl | 16 | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| HydraulicCo 1.44 | 10 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| HysterCo .60a | 202 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅝ |
| IMS Intl | 84 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| IVAC Cp .20e | 150 | 13 | 12⅛ | 12¾ | |
| Identicon Corp | 1 | 3 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ¼ |
| Immuno Scienc | 19 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Imodcoinc s | 96 | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | + ½ |
| IndepSq Sec 1.60 | 23 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| Ind Mtg Rlty | 62 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Indpls Wat 1.70 | 24 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| IndustFuels .15a | 47 | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | + ¾ |
| IndustNucInc .06 | 454 | 2⅞ | 2⅜ | 2⅞ | + ¼ |
| Inforex Inc | 170 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ¼ |
| Informatn Inf | 81 | 12¼ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| Inform Magnet | 72 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| Instrument Lab | 75 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Intel Corp | 1860 | 81½ | 71 | 76 | +4½ |
| Interisld Res | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Intercont Energ | 143 | 11½ | 9⅝ | 11½ | +1½ |
| IntercrftInd .24 | 24 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Intrntn Gs 1.28a | 70 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| IntBnkWash .25 | 138 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| IntBkWashA .25 | 81 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| IntRoyalty Oil | 65 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1⅛ | + ¼ |
| InterprovPipe 1 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Intersil Inc | 119 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| InvestGrp A .50 | 50 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | + ¼ |
| IowaSouUt 1.92 | 45 | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | |
| JBeBigBoy .08 | 30 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ | |
| JMB Rlty Tr un | 6 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | |
| JamesRiver .07e | 17 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | + ¼ |
| JamesburyCp .40 | 48 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ¼ |
| JasonEmpire .32 | 19 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Jerrico Inc | 613 | 57½ | 52 | 55½ | +4½ |
| JohnsonEF 1 | 1182 | 18½ | 11⅛ | 17¼ | +2½ |
| JoslynMfg 1.32a | 48 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | + ¼ |
| Justinind .40 | 11 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| KDI Corp | 163 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| KMS Indust | 450 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| KRM Petroleum | 71 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| KV Pharm .15p | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Kaiser Steel 1.50 | 495 | 34⅛ | 31¼ | 33 | —1⅝ |
| Kaiser Stl pf1.46 | 15 | 17⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Kalvar Corp | 242 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | |
| KamanCpA .80 | 247 | 21 | 18⅝ | 19½ | + ⅜ |
| Kampgrnds Am | 162 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | + ½ |
| Kans St Netw .20 | 14 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| KapokTreeInn s | 21 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Kar Products | 38 | 11 | 10⅛ | 11 | + ⅜ |
| KearnTreck .30 | 856 | 4⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| KearneyNatl .48 | 18 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| KeithClark .50 | 11 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| KellySvcs .70 | 439 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Kenai Drilling | 103 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Kennedy Cohen | 25 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Kent Moore 1.40 | 13 | 22 | 20½ | 21 | —1 |
| Keuffel Esser .48 | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| KewaunScien .40 | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Keydata Corp | 98 | 2½ | 2 | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Keyes Fibre 1 | 34 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Keys Cust Fund | 56 | ½ | 4⅛ | 4½ | |
| Keystone Foods | 222 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Keystonelnt .36a | 56 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| KeystoneOTC Fd | 91 | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | + ¼ |
| KeystnPCe .25p | 51 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | |
| Knape&Vogt .80 | 26 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | |
| Knudsen Co .60 | 115 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | |
| Koger Prop .11e | 37 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | + ½ |
| KossCorp .17e | 66 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Kratos | 37 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| KruegerWA .56 | 37 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ¼ |
| KuhlmanCp .50e | 270 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | +1 |
| KulickeSoffa | 63 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| LMF Corp .20 | 58 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| LTV Cp 78wt | 155 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| LaZ BoyChr .40 | 47 | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | 13⅛ | +2 |
| LacledeStl 3 | 9 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| LafayetteUn .07e | 13 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| LakeSupPow .96 | 21 | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| LancstrColny .40 | 325 | 9⅝ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅝ |
| Lanceinc .80 | 77 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 21½ | +1 |
| LaneCo .40 | 24 | 19¼ | 18⅛ | 19¼ | + ¾ |
| LarsenCo 1.60a | | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| LawrysFds .20 | 101 | 13½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ½ |
| LawsonProd .12 | 37 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | |
| LawterChem .34 | 296 | 13⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| LearPetrol s | 56 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Leeway Mot .32a | 195 | 15⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ½ |
| LeggPlatt .32 | 284 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Lexitron Corp | 55 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4 | — ½ |
| LiberlmOre 1.40 | 8 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ¼ |
| Liberty Homes | 180 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| LilChampFd .10e | 18 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Limited Stores | 217 | 13½ | 11⅛ | 13⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Lin Broadcastg | 271 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| LincnTelTel 1.60 | 21 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | |
| Lindberg Cp .60a | 29 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Litronix Inc | 123 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| LoctiteCp .06 | 225 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Logicon Inc | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| LoneStarBr .80a | 47 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| LbnavwFib 6.80 | 4 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| Loomis Cp .11r | 17 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| LaLdOffExp B | 66 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| LouisvGE pf | 7 | 20⅛ | 20½ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| LowesCos .14 | 283 | 41 | 38⅝ | 41 | +2 |
| Lyndem Tlansprt | 55 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| M&T Mtgln 1.04 | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| MB Assoc | 236 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| MCI Communcat | 348 | 1⅞ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MFY Ind .16 | 95 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MGF Oil Corp | 96 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | |
| MSI Data Corp | 56 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MacDermid .52 | 28 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Mack Stores .16 | 12 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| Macrodata Cp | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| MadisnGsEl 1.20 | 85 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magic Marker | 83 | ⅝ | ¼ | ¼ | — ½ |
| Magma Energy | 8 | 7¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Magma Pow Co | 413 | 4¼ | 3⅝ | 4 | — ¼ |
| Magneticint .02b | 51 | 7¼ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Major Realty | 329 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| Mallinckrodt .50 | 437 | 41½ | 40⅛ | 41⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Managemt Assis | 814 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | 6 |
| Manitowoc 1a | 19 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| ManningsGas Oil | 38 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Mapl Inc .01e | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| MarcusCp .10r | 1 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | — ½ |
| Marine Colloids | 103 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Marion Corp | 749 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ½ |
| MaritimeFr Car | 163 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MarkProds .12 | 240 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MarthaWhite .60 | 54 | 29½ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MaryJosphsn .20 | 10 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| MaryKay .24 | 97 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | + ¼ |
| MaulLdPine .32 | 13 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| May Petrol | 117 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| McCormick .48 | 320 | 34½ | 33 | 34½ | +1½ |
| McDowllEnt .10e | 70 | 7⅛ | 7½ | 7⅛ | |
| McGrew Donig A | 76 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| McMoran Expl | 263 | 5⅛ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅜ |
| McQuay Ptex .78 | 42 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Measurex Corp | 258 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Medcom Inc | 32 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Medical Comptr | 21 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Medicenter Am | 19 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Medtronic | 368 | 36 | 33⅞ | 35½ | +1½ |
| MeenanOil .20 | 1 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Merchantsinc .80 | 10 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MerchntsNtl .15h | 9 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| Mervyns | 708 | 39⅛ | 37⅛ | 38 | — ⅛ |
| Metpath Inc | 129 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅜ |
| MeyerFred .30a | 408 | 17⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | +1 |
| Micro Mask | 17 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Microdata Cp | 645 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Microform Data | 71 | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Micron Corp | 234 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Microwave Seml | 120 | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| MidAmInd .16b | 25 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| MidCentral Prop | 9 | 4 | 3½ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MidTexCom .28b | 39 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MidwestDist A | 172 | 5½ | 4⅝ | 5½ | + ⅝ |
| MidwinFidlty .44 | 9 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| MidwGasTr 1.20 | 19 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| MillerRlty .69e | 10 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MilliporeCp .18 | 224 | 50 | 46½ | 49½ | +3 |
| MineSafeApp .68 | 27 | 43½ | 42½ | 42½ | — ½ |
| Miner Ind | 8 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Mineral Enginrg | 141 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| MinnsotFab .20e | 926 | 10⅛ | 8⅛ | 10⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Minnesot Gs 1.66 | 60 | 19 | 18⅛ | 19 | + ⅛ |
| MissValGas 1.20 | 29 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Mr Steak | 94 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| MrsSmithsP .18 | 23 | 13½ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ¼ |
| Mobile GsSv 1.24 | 9 | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ¼ |
| Modern Merch | 971 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅜ |
| ModularCom Sys | 661 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Moduline Intinc | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| MogulCorp .40 | 120 | 19⅛ | 18⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Molex Inc | 31 | 22½ | 21 | 22½ | +1½ |
| Monfort Colo | 125 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Moore Corp 1.20 | 705 | 48⅛ | 46⅛ | 47⅛ | +1⅛ |
| MooreProd .40 | 6 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| Moore Sam .20 | 97 | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17⅛ | + ¼ |
| MorFloind .01e | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Moran Bros | 19 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| MorganAdh .05e | | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| Morrisoninc .48a | 589 | 21 | 19½ | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Mtainv Wash | 34 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Mosiek Corp | 1484 | 11⅛ | 9⅛ | 11 | +1⅛ |
| Motionind .12b | 47 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| MotClubAm .10 | 59 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Multimedia .32 | 23 | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Myersind .10 | 16 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| NRG Inc | 50 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NUS Corp A | 11 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| NaChursInt .85h | 17 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| NarragCap .30e | 35 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | |
| NathanFam .05e | 70 | 2⅞ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NatByProd 1.20 | 30 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| NatConvan Str | 165 | 7¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ½ |
| NatData Comm | 49 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Nat Data Corp | 93 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Liberty .11e | 350 | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NatMineSvc .60 | 154 | 34⅛ | 32½ | 34 | +1¼ |
| Nat SecResh .60e | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| NatUtilInd 1 | 27 | 14 | 13⅛ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| NatValveMfg .80 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| NatwideRIE .24e | 48 | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 3 | — ¼ |
| NeedhmHarp .28 | 62 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Neutrogena Co | 36 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NewAmFund 1e | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| NJ NatGas 1.32 | 102 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NewPlanRl 1.68 | 13 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ½ |
| New York Mag | 207 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NewellCos .50 | 115 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nicolet Instrum | 40 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nicolet Instrum | 40 | 11 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NielsenA .40 | 783 | 21⅛ | 20 | 21⅛ | +1½ |
| NielsenB .40 | 525 | 22⅛ | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Nobility Homes | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| NobleAffil .30e | 55 | 21⅛ | 20 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| NolandCo .64 | 137 | 12½ | 10⅛ | 12½ | +1⅛ |
| Nord Resrcs s | 14 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | |
| Nordstrm Inc .40 | 84 | 30⅛ | 27½ | 30⅛ | +2⅛ |
| NorCaroNG .92 | 73 | 10 | 9⅛ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| NorEurOilRT un | 80 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| NoreastPet .25 | 21 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NorStaBancp 1 | 54 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Northrp King .08 | 2914 | 14½ | 12¼ | 14¼ | +2 |
| NwstNatGas .80 | 219 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| NwstnFinCp .30 | 72 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| NwstnFinl Inv | 32 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ¼ |
| NwstPubSvc 1.70 | 29 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| NoxellCorp .48 | 421 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Nuclear Dynam | 227 | 9⅛ | 8 | 8½ | —1 |
| NuclearSvcs .07e | 69 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4 | — ⅛ |
| OakHillSport .28 | 35 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| OceanDrExp .20 | 425 | 29½ | 27⅛ | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Ocean Explor | 416 | 13 | 11 | 11 | —1⅛ |
| Ocean Oil&Gas | 17 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| OffshrLogist .10a | 299 | 13⅛ | 11⅛ | 13 | +1 |
| OgilvyMather 1 | 80 | 19⅛ | 16⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| OglebayNorton 3 | 5 | 51 | 50 | 51 | |
| OhioFerroAl .80b | 27 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| Oil Shale Corp | 1617 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| OilgearCo 1a | 5 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| OlympiaBrw .80 | 196 | 24⅛ | 23⅛ | 24 | — ⅛ |
| Omaha Natl 1.50 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| OmniSpectra .15 | 24 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Optel Corp | 132 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| Optical Coatg Lb | 52 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Orbancoinc .05e | 108 | 9 | 8⅛ | 9 | |
| OregFreezDry s | 60 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Oregon Metalurg | 20 | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| OregnPCem .60a | 81 | 10 | 9⅛ | 10 | + ¼ |
| Orion Research | 59 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | — ½ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ormont Drg Ch | 162 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Oshmans SportG | 16 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | + ½ |
| OtterTailPw 1.56 | 42 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | + ½ |
| OverseasNat Air | 175 | 5⅛ | 4⅛ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| OwensMinor .24 | 28 | 12 | 11 | 12 | +1 |
| OxfroPendflx .6 | 18 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PVO Intl .45e | 39 | 12⅛ | 10⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PabstBrew 1.04 | 1788 | 24⅛ | 21⅛ | 23⅛ | +1½ |
| Paccarinc .60e | 155 | 25⅛ | 24 | 24 | |
| PacCoast Hold | 28 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PacFarEast Lin | 13 | 10⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| PacGamRo 1.36b | 264 | 26⅛ | 23½ | 26 | +2 |
| Pacific Lumber | 341 | 25 | 23 | 23⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PacWestnInd s | 24 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Pak Well Cp .32 | 32 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 14⅛ | +1 |
| Pako Corp .40 | 20 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Pamex Fds Inc | 11 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Pandick Press | 48 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ParkOhio nd .60 | 98 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Pasquale Food | 87 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ¼ |
| Patents Int Aff | 26 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Paul Revr 1.31a | 64 | 13 | 12⅛ | 13 | |
| Pauley Petrolm | 222 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PayLessDrug .40 | 309 | 15 | 12⅛ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Pay N Pak .48 | 520 | 15⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —1⅛ |
| PayN Save .30 | 2136 | 25⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | —1⅛ |
| PaylessCash .29 | 166 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| PeachtreeDr .07r | 29 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PeaveyCo 1 | 102 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | +1 |
| PeerlesChain .58 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Peerless Mfg .48 | 16 | 15 | 14⅛ | 15 | + ½ |
| Penn Corp | 37 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Penn Va 1.20 | 22 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | —2 |
| PennEterp 1.40 | 93 | 15 | 13⅛ | 15 | +1⅛ |
| Penz La Tx B | 892 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| PennzOffshGs B | 5590 | 11⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Penril Corp .01e | 11 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Pentairind s | 109 | 3⅞ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Pepsi CBWsh .40 | 51 | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | + ¼ |
| PerryDrug Strs | 25 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| PetersonH&H .34 | 249 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Petrolite 1.10 | 155 | 74⅛ | 65 | 65½ | —9 |
| PettiboneCp .60b | 5 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| PhysioContrl Cp | 27 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Pic n Save Cp | 83 | 13 | 10 | 12⅛ | +2½ |
| PieceGoods .20a | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PiedmtAvla .30e | 35 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Pinkertons 1.40 | 245 | 35⅛ | 32⅛ | 35⅛ | +2⅛ |
| PioneerFood .20 | 26 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Pioneer HiBred | 600 | 28⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PioneerStdEl .20 | 5 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Pioneer Wstn | 49 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Pizzainn s | 419 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Planet Oil Min | 287 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| PolivinCont ld | 46 | 3⅛ | 2½ | 2⅛ | — ½ |
| Polymer Mat .20 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Popeil Bros .40 | 27 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| Potl ld .60 | 99 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20 | — ⅛ |
| PowerTest .22e | 133 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Powers Reg .70 | 17 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| Pratt Henry .40 | 35 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| PrecMetalH .63e | 544 | 8 | 7 | 7 | —1⅛ |
| PrestoProd .36a | 62 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PrestonTruck .32 | 105 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Prime Inc | 64 | 5 | 4½ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PrincetonCh Res | 7 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Process Systems | 176 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Prochemco Inc | 10 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| ProductChm .72 | 41 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Progressive Cp | 74 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PubSvcNCar 1 | 101 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PubSvcNCar 1 | 131 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Pulaski Furnitur | 24 | 11½ | 10⅛ | 11 | — ½ |
| Puritan Bennett | 639 | 16 | 12½ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Pumm Duo Cap | 85 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PutDuoinc 1.20 | 21 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| QuakerChem .80 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 19 | —4½ |
| Qualityinns Inf | 34 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Quanior Corp | 119 | 4⅛ | 3⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| QueenCasul .44b | 515 | 19⅛ | 17⅛ | 19 | +1⅛ |
| RLI Corp | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| RPM Inc .20 | 88 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Radiation Dyn | 22 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| Ragen Precison | 6 | 2⅛ | 2½ | 2⅛ | |
| Rahall Com .05e | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Rainbow Resrcs | 450 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ½ |
| Rainier Cos .07e | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Rangaire .24b | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Rapidata Inc | 512 | 4⅛ | 2⅛ | 4⅛ | +2 |
| Rapoca Energy | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Raychem Corp | 48 | 226 | 225 | 225 | —1 |
| RaymondCp .30b | 67 | 12 | 10⅛ | 11 | +1⅛ |
| RealtyMtgl 1.32e | 48 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Recognition Eq | 384 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Redactron Corp | 16 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Redken Labs | 117 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| RegalBeloit .40 | 30 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| RegencyElec .40 | 1758 | 23⅛ | 22 | 23 | + ⅛ |
| RelianceUniv .60 | 19 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Research Ind | 75 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ReserveOil Min | 96 | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | |
| Revell Inc .40b | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| RexPlastics .20 | 10 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| RexPrecision .40 | 47 | 10½ | 9 | 10½ | +1¼ |
| Reyn&Reyn .32 | 211 | 17 | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| RichsInc 1.16 | 73 | 23⅛ | 18⅛ | 19⅛ | +1 |
| RidgewyEnt .40b | 27 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —1⅛ |
| RingsmdPd .04e | 156 | 5 | 4⅛ | 5 | |
| RivalMfg 1.40a | 1051 | 19⅛ | 18 | 19⅛ | +1⅛ |
| RoadwayExp .40 | 735 | 43 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | —1⅛ |
| RobbinsMyer .40 | 9 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| RobrtsnDisSy .40 | 37 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Rocket Resrch | 469 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Rodac Corp | 48 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| RollinsBurd .76 | 261 | 22⅛ | 19 | 22⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Rom Am Pharm | 56 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Rosemount .20e | 126 | 20⅛ | 19 | 19 | —1⅛ |
| Rotron Inc .25 | 42 | 15 | 14⅛ | 15 | |
| Rouse Co | 551 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| RoweFurn .08 | 49 | 5⅛ | 4⅛ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| RoylCastSys .75c | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| RoysterCo .60a | 300 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| RuckerPhar .25e | 29 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| RussellStover .64 | 166 | 16 | 14 | 16 | +2 |
| RykoffSE .40 | 64 | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| RylandGrp .06e | 101 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| S&S Corp .20 | 69 | 17⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | —2½ |
| StLouStC .10e | 4 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| San Fern El .20r | 59 | 5 | 4⅛ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| SantaAnita .75p | 140 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Saslow DL Co | 405 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| SavannaFd 2.34e | 84 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | + ½ |
| Saxton Prod | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| Scan Data | 25 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Scherer RP .78 | 65 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8 | |
| Schollinc .48 | 77 | 11 | 10⅛ | 11 | |
| Schulman .20e | 55 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Scope Inc .10e | 145 | 10 | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ScottJComml Co | 77 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Scottish Inns Am | 74 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Scotts Liq Gold | 19 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| ScrippsHow 1.60 | 9 | 20½ | 19½ | 20⅛ | +1 |
| Sea World | 736 | 12⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SealedAirCp .10e | 62 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SeawayFdTn .50 | 74 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Seaburg Ind .15r | 26 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selscom Delta | 41 | 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Seneca Foods | 4 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Sensormatic | 87 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| Sentry Mfg | 124 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Serv Merchand s | 556 | 18⅛ | 16⅛ | 18 | +1⅛ |
| Servicemstr .60 | 27 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SevenUpCo .84 | 1024 | 35⅛ | 31⅛ | 34⅛ | +3⅛ |
| ShakleeCp .40 | 25 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | |
| Shaltrorf Glass | 16 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sheldahl Co | 85 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| ShippersDisp .36 | 93 | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| ShoneyBigB .20 | 216 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Shop&Go .10r | 112 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Shorewood Corp | 96 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Siegl Henryl .25e | 13 | 7½ | 6⅛ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| SigmaAldrh .10e | 5 | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26⅛ | |
| SigmorCp A .80 | 164 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Siliconix Inc | 34 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SilverKingMin s | 265 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Simpsonind 1.20 | 175 | 17⅛ | 14⅛ | 16⅛ | +2 |
| Skyline Oil | 93 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SnapOnTools .58 | 268 | 30⅛ | 29⅛ | 30⅛ | +1 |
| SolidState Scient | 128 | 8⅛ | 7 | 7 | —1⅛ |
| Solid State Tech | 235 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sonics Intl | 29 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sonoco Prod .60a | 50 | 20 | 18⅛ | 20 | +1⅛ |
| SorgPrinting .20 | 33 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Soundgcrib .10e | 64 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Source Cap .40a | 127 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SourceCap pf2.40 | 53 | 22⅛ | 21⅛ | 22⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Southrn Airwy | 75 | 3 | 2⅛ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| SouthnBncpAla 1 | 13 | 19 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SouthCalWat 1.08 | 21 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SouthConnGas 2 | 35 | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Southnind 1a | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| SouthnNatNC .80 | 9 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| SouthnUnion Pd | 323 | 26 | 23 | 25⅛ | —3 |
| Southld Eqty | 42 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SouthldPap .48 | 30 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SowstGasCp 1 | 202 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SwstPetroCh .32 | 86 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Southwst Leasng | 8 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Spacelabs Inc | 13 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| Spartan Foods | 48 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Spectra Physics | 325 | 16⅛ | 14⅛ | 16⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SpectralDyn .10e | 18 | 6⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Spectronics Inc | 36 | 4 | 3⅛ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| SpeidlNewsp .48 | 126 | 16 | 15⅛ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Sta Rite Ind .70 | 24 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Stanadyne .92a | 149 | 13⅛ | 12 | 13 | +1 |
| StdRegistr 1.20a | 64 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| Standun Inc | 97 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| StanleyHome .80 | 27 | 14 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — 2 |
| Steak &Ale .20 | 481 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | |
| SteakN Shake .32 | 101 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 10 | — ⅛ |
| SlearnsMfg Co | 4 | 4 | 3⅛ | 4 | |
| StewartInfo .40 | 11 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| StewrtSandwch s | 37 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Story Chemical | 48 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| Stratford Texas | 216 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| StrawbCith 1.20b | 25 | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| SturmRuger .30a | 22 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SubaruAm .10e | 526 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SueAnninc .24 | 74 | 6 | 5⅛ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Sullair Corp | 139 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ½ |
| Summit Energy | 74 | ⅛ | ½ | ⅛ | |
| Sunlite Oil Ltd | 111 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Sunstar Foods | 63 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Superior El .24 | 68 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Supreme Eq | 32 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Survival Tech | 2 | 7 | 6⅛ | 7 | |
| Swedlow Inc | 744 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sycor Inc | 452 | 22⅛ | 18⅛ | 21⅛ | +2⅛ |
| SynercorCp .40e | 80 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SyracuSup .92b | 9 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| T Bar Inc s | 33 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| TIME DC | 28 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Tab Prod .20 | 13 | 5 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TacoBell .20 | 1296 | 46⅛ | 24 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| Tally Corp | 111 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tampaxinc 1.80a | 2454 | 36⅛ | 32⅛ | 36⅛ | +4⅛ |
| TaylorRental .20 | 21 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| TaylorWine .62 | 641 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Technicare Cp | 999 | 23⅛ | 20⅛ | 23⅛ | +2⅛ |
| TecumsPd 1.60a | 72 | 34⅛ | 32 | 33 | + ⅛ |
| TelesGas .10 | 70 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tele Comunicat | 53 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Telecommun Ind | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Telecredit Inc | 50 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Telemed Corp | 30 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| Telescience Inc | 152 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tennant Co .56 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Tenneco Offshre | 351 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TennNatGas .60 | 28 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Terra Resources | 45 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Texint Airl | 24 | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | |
| Textured Prod | 21 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| ThalhmrBro .70 | 126 | 16⅛ | 13⅛ | 16⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Thermo Electrn | 113 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Threshold Tech | 38 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TiffanyCo .40 | 16 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — |
| Tipperary Corp | 281 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7 | |
| Tolley Intl Cp | 231 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| Tomlinson Oil | 22 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ToppsTrows .20e | 7 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ToroCo .50 | 64 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Toth Aluminum | 20 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tower Prod .10e | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| Towle Mfg .76 | 26 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Transcont Oil | 144 | 2⅛ | 1⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Transocean Oil | 25 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Tremcoinc .64 | 67 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TriCheminc .24 | 40 | 23⅛ | 22⅛ | 23 | — ⅛ |
| Triton O&G | 72 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TwinCity Barge | 30 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| TwinDiscClu 1.30 | 16 | 20 | 19⅛ | 20 | |
| Tymshare Inc | 575 | 20⅛ | 18⅛ | 20⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Tyson Foods | 29 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ½ |
| UA ColCable .10e | 42 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| UB Financl .56 | 18 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| UTL Corp | 19 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| UniCapital Cp | 165 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Unitilinc .10e | 74 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| UnionElStl 1.20 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 13 | —1 |
| Union Planter | 32 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| UnionSplCp 1 | 39 | 14 | 13⅛ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| UnitArtThea .24 | 10 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Unit Cable Telev | 40 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Unit Mc Gill .10 | 19 | 10 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| US Banknote | 21 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| US Sugar 2.40a | 9 | 57 | 56½ | 57 | + ½ |
| US Surgical Co | 386 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| US TruckL .80a | 285 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| UnitogCo .60 | 59 | 23⅛ | 20 | 23⅛ | +2⅛ |
| UnivFoods 1.10 | 64 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Univinstrumt .16 | 547 | 13 | 11⅛ | 12 | —1 |
| UnivSecurln .20r | 5 | 3⅛ | 2⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Universty Patent | 163 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| UpprPenPw 1.72 | 5 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | + ¼ |
| UpsNDowns .27a | 65 | 10½ | 8⅛ | 10⅛ | +2 |
| Utils Inds Cp | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Vali Assoc | 12 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ¼ |
| Valleylab Inc | 16 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Valmont Ind | 136 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | +1 |
| VanDusenAir .40 | 18 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ¼ |

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VanDyk Rsrch | 157 | 6½ | 5¼ | 6⅛ | +1⅛ |
| VanSchaack .28 | 74 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Vance Sanders | 125 | 4⅛ | 3½ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| VanierGrap .06e | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ½ |
| Varco Intl .02e | 302 | 14 | 12½ | 13⅛ | + ½ |
| Vaughn Jack .40 | 18 | 16¼ | 15⅛ | 16 | |
| Velcro nd .60 | 172 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| VeloBind Inc | 18 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| VentronCp .44 | 13 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Victoria Stations | 619 | 22⅛ | 20⅛ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| Viking Ind | 248 | 18 | 16½ | 17⅛ | +1 |
| Vipont Chem | 77 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Va Intl | 60 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| VisualGraphics s | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Visual Science s | 28 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Volume Shoe .34 | 457 | 10⅛ | 8⅛ | 10⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Volunteer Cap | 109 | 17 | 13⅛ | 17 | +3⅛ |
| WD 40 Co .50a | 69 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WalbroCorp .18a | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Wallr Ind .28 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| WalterJim Inv | 18 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Wanaco Inc | 213 | 8⅛ | 6⅛ | 8⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Warner El .70 | 12 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| WashgtnGrp .10p | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| WashNats 1.08 | 145 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Wash Scientif | 68 | 2 | 1⅛ | 2 | |
| Waste Resources | 36 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WaterAssoc .10e | 219 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —4 |
| WausauPapr .60 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Wavetek | 14 | 5⅛ | 4⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Waxmanind .08 | 156 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Weatherford Int | 165 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Webb Co .80 | 38 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| Webb Resrcs | 27 | 6 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| WeedenHold .20e | 110 | 8⅛ | 7⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WeightWatc .20a | 280 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| WellingtMg 1.10a | 22 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Welltech Inc | 211 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Welsbach Corp | 7 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WestCo .13 | 11 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Westcoast Pet Lt | 48 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| Westn Digital | 54 | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Westn Gear .38a | 45 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WstnKyGas 1.32 | 12 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Wstn MarEl .30e | 9 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WestnMtg Inv | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Westn Pac Finl | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WestmrlcCoal 1a | 741 | 39 | 36 | 38⅛ | +4⅛ |
| Wetteraulnc .69b | 80 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| White Shield | 538 | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| WienAirAlsk .10e | 163 | 4⅛ | 4½ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Wicner Corp .21 | 161 | 16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WileyJSons .72 | 102 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Willamette .72b | 175 | 213 | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WilliamsWW .80 | 3 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Wilson HJ | 275 | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Wincorp .30 | 203 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Winns Stores .60 | 45 | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | + ½ |
| WinterJack .90 | 163 | 12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | +1 |
| WinterParkTl .40 | 633 | 7⅛ | 6⅛ | 7⅛ | +1⅛ |
| WiscCentrig .60b | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| WiscPowLt 1.52 | 747 | 16⅛ | 11⅛ | 16⅛ | + ½ |
| WiserOil 4.10e | 20 | 70⅛ | 66½ | 70⅛ | +3⅛ |
| Wix Corp .23b | 11 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| WolohanLum .10 | 12 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| WolverPent .44a | 3 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WoodheadD .28 | 10 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WoodwLoth 1.40a | 76 | 27⅛ | 26 | 27 | + ½ |
| Worthng Biochm | 26 | 15⅛ | 14 | 15⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Worthingtn nd | 92 | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ½ |
| Wright WE .8 | 656 | ⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| WymanGord 1a | 8 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| WyomingNat .80 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| XonoxCorp .20 | 84 | 24 | 22⅛ | 24 | — ⅛ |
| YellowFrtSys .40 | 781 | 37⅛ | 34½ | 35 | —1⅛ |
| Younker Br 1.20 | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Zenith Labs | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| ZionsUtahBn .80 | 21 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| Zoller Dannebrg | 66 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |

**FOREIGN**

| | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AngloASoAf .35e | 438 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| AngloAGin 3.25a | 693 | 41 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | —3¼ |
| BayerAG 2.65e | 6 | 47½ | 46⅛ | 47½ | +1¼ |
| BlyvoorGld 1.22e | 999 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| BowaterCp .24e | 4 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ½ |
| BrokenHillP .22e | 5 | 9⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| BufelsHGld 2.24e | 352 | 19⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | —2⅛ |
| Burmah Oil .11e | 339 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| Canon Inc .39e | 10 | 20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| DeBeersMin .29e | 152 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FalconbrNick 1a | 34 | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Fisons Ltd | 42 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FreeStaGM 3.98e | 579 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | — ⅛ |
| FujiPhotoF .19e | 82 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Glaxo Hold .09e | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| GoldFieldSA .54e | 172 | 31 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | —2⅛ |
| HitachiLtd 1.18e | 50 | 43 | 41⅛ | 42 | — ½ |
| HondaMotor .51e | 17 | 38⅛ | 36⅛ | 38 | +1⅛ |
| KansaiEPw 1.14r | 7 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Kirin Brew .19e | 15 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| KloofGoldM .64e | 671 | 10⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | —1⅛ |
| MineralRes .57e | 110 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Mitsui Co .40e | 3 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | — ¼ |
| NissanMot .21e | 1 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| OverseasInns SA | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| PalabaMng 1.26e | 12 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Philips Gloeipn | 443 | 10 | 9⅛ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| PotgietsPlat .13e | 16 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PresBrdGM 3e | 278 | 25⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —1¼ |
| PresStynG 1.49e | 616 | 15⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —1⅛ |
| RankOrgan .11e | 3806 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| StHelenaG 3.23e | 166 | 30⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | —3⅛ |
| TeletDeMex .78e | 102 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| TokioMarF .82e | 19 | 92 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | +1⅛ |
| ToyotaMot .21e | 22 | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| UnionCpLtd .51e | 28 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |
| VaalReefs 2.41e | 654 | 29 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —2⅛ |
| Welkom GM .65e | 332 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| WestDriefG 5.84e | 320 | 50⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | —3⅛ |
| WnDeepLvl 1.90e | 465 | 21⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Wn holding 5.73e | 249 | 35⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | —1⅛ |

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 8)

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGHl cv3⅞s92 | 7 | 53¼ | 53 | 53 | + ¾ |
| MeadCp 8½s95 | 25 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1⅞ |
| Mellon 10s89 | 359 | 99 | 98⅜ | 98¾ | — ¼ |
| Mellon 7.8s82 | 30 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | — ½ |
| MelvS cv6⅞s96 | 33 | 77½ | 76 | 77½ | +1½ |
| Merck 7⅞s85 | 275 | 99½ | 98½ | 99 | — ¼ |
| MGM 10s93 | 7 | 80½ | 80 | 80 | + ½ |
| MGM 10s94 | 243 | 79 | 78¼ | 78¾ | — ¼ |
| MGM 9s92 | 35 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | 85⅝ | |
| MGM cv5s93 | 10 | 81 | 78 | 81 | +4 |
| MGIC 8⅝s88 | 120 | 80 | 76⅞ | 79½ | +2½ |
| MGIC cv5s93 | 131 | 45½ | 45 | 45¼ | — ¾ |
| MichBT 9.6s08 | 155 | 102⅞ | 102½ | 162½ | |
| MichBT 7⅝s11 | 20 | 88½ | 88 | 88½ | — ⅝ |
| MichBT 7s2012 | 7 | 79½ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | + ¼ |
| MichBT 6⅜s78 | 5 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | +3⅝ |
| MichBT 4⅝91 | 5 | 63¾ | 63⅞ | 63¾ | +2¼ |
| MichCG 10⅞s95 | 5 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | +2¼ |
| MichCGs 8⅛s98 | 1 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Micrdt 10s2000 | 9 | 85 | 84 | 85 | |
| MilesLab 6⅞s92 | 5 | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| MilLab cv5⅞s94 | 115 | 67 | 65½ | 66 | —1 |
| MplsStL 6s85 | 10 | 60 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | — ⅞ |
| MSPSSM 4s91 | 7 | 46 | 46 | 46 | + ½ |
| MinMM 8.85s05 | 11 | 103⅛ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | — ⅜ |
| MinMM 8.20s85 | 115 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ | + ⅛ |
| MissRvCp 8s94 | 37 | 94 | 92 | 92 | +1 |
| MisRCp cv8s95 | 50 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MisRivTr 9⅝90 | 3 | 95¼ | 95⅛ | 95¼ | |
| MKT Inc5½33f | 6 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MKenT 4⅞s78 | 1 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MoPac 5s2045f | 55 | 43½ | 42 | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| MoP 4¾s2020f | 30 | 42 | 41¼ | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| MoP 4¾s2030f | 33 | 42 | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | |
| MoPac 4¼s90 | 16 | 56 | 55¼ | 55⅞ | — ¼ |
| MoPa 4¼s2005 | 71 | 45¼ | 44 | 44 | —1½ |
| MobilAl 8.45s05 | 55 | 97 | 96¼ | 96¼ | |
| MobilOil 7⅝s01 | 12 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 6 |
| MohkD cv5½94 | 330 | 35 | 33 | 34¼ | +1¼ |
| Monogrm 10s99 | 33 | 85¼ | 84⅛ | 85¼ | +1⅛ |
| Monsa 9½2000 | 78 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101 | — ½ |
| Monsa 8⅜2000 | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| MonsanCo 8s85 | 137 | 101¼ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | + ½ |
| MtWdCr 9⅛s83 | 5 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| MtWdCr 9⅛s90 | 20 | 98 | 97½ | 98 | + ⅞ |
| MtWdCr 9s89 | 6 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| MtWdCr 7⅝s88 | 50 | 82¼ | 80⅞ | 81 | —1½ |
| MtWdCr 4⅝s81 | 12 | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| MonyM cv7s90 | 98 | 69⅛ | 69 | 69⅛ | +1⅜ |
| Morgn cv4⅞98 | 195 | 83⅞ | 79 | 82½ | +3 |
| viMoE 3½2000f | 36 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅜ |
| MtStTT 9⅝s12 | 242 | 104⅞ | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| MtStTT 9⅝s15 | 160 | 103⅞ | 103 | 103⅛ | + ⅝ |
| MtStTT 9s2010 | 168 | 100⅜ | 99½ | 100 | |
| MtStTT 8.70s81 | 186 | 104 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | — ⅝ |
| MtStTT 7⅝s13 | 50 | 88⅞ | 87⅞ | 88⅛ | — ⅛ |
| MtStTT 7⅝s11 | 6 | 83 | 82¼ | 82¾ | — ⅛ |
| MtStTT 6⅛s77 | 15 | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ⅛ |
| Nabisco 7⅜s01 | 71 | 88⅞ | 88¼ | 88¼ | — ¾ |
| NarraEl 10⅛s80 | 1 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | |
| NatBisc 4⅞87 | 59 | 72 | 70½ | 72 | —2½ |
| NatCan cv5s93 | 31 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | |
| NCashR cv6s95 | 224 | 70¼ | 69⅛ | 70½ | + ¾ |
| NatCash 4⅞s87 | 5 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | + ⅛ |
| NCtyL cv6½s91 | 23 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ | + ½ |
| NCtyL cv5⅛s88 | 7 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| NatDairy 3⅛s76 | 2 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | +23-32 |
| Nat Dist 5s83 | 13 | 79 | 77 | 77 | +1¼ |
| NDist cv4½s92 | 88 | 68¼ | 66⅞ | 68⅛ | +2 |
| NFuelG 12⅞s83 | 1 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | + ⅛ |
| NHom cv4⅞s96 | 63 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | |
| NatInd 10s99 | 6 | 80 | 79 | 80 | |
| NatInd cv5¾s88 | 103 | 57⅞ | 57 | 57⅝ | + ⅝ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N RuUt 8.95s85 | 20 | 99⅞ | 99¾ | 99¾ | +1⅛ |
| Nat Steel 8s95 | 12 | 92 | 90½ | 92 | +3⅛ |
| NatriGas 6⅞s80 | 28 | 87⅞ | 87⅜ | 87⅞ | + ⅝ |
| NatriGas 6⅛s77 | 16 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| NCNB 8.40s95 | 5 | 83 | 83 | 83 | +2 |
| NCNB 7⅝s97 | 5 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ | |
| NCR Cp 9s85 | 10 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | — ½ |
| NEnMLf 7⅞s97 | 5 | 79 | 79 | 79 | +1½ |
| NEngTT 9½s10 | 196 | 102 | 101 | 101½ | —1⅛ |
| NEngTT 8⅛s09 | 37 | 94⅛ | 93⅜ | 93⅞ | — ¼ |
| NEngTT 8.2s04 | 51 | 91 | 89½ | 90 | —1 |
| NEngTT 8s03 | 102 | 89¼ | 88⅞ | 88½ | |
| NEngTT 7⅝s07 | 28 | 82¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | —2⅜ |
| NEngTT 6⅛s79 | 40 | 96 | 95¼ | 96 | +1⅞ |
| Newhall cv6s95 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | + ½ |
| NJ BellT 9.35s | 90 | 103 | 102⅜ | 102⅝ | + ¾ |
| NJ Bell 7⅜s13 | 9 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | — ½ |
| NJ Bell 7⅜s12 | 59 | 84 | 83½ | 83¾ | + ⅝ |
| NJ Bell 6⅞s78 | 8 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | — ⅛ |
| NYBkSv 10s81 | 98 | 98⅞ | 98 | 98⅝ | + ¾ |
| viNYCen 6s80f | 8 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| viNYC 5s2013f | 50 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | — ½ |
| viNYC 4½s2013f | 75 | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| viNYCen 4s98f | 30 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| viNYCH 3½s97f | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| viNYCH 3½s97r | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14½ | |
| viNYLS 3½s98f | 5 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —2⅞ |
| viNYM 3⅜s98r | 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| NYChStL 4½89 | 1 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — ¼ |
| NYHar 4⅜s93f | 50 | 51 | 47 | 47 | —2 |
| viNYNH 4½22f | 51 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ¼ |
| NYSEG 10.6s82 | 10 | 105½ | 104 | 104 | —1½ |
| NYS EG 9⅝s05 | 10 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | —1⅞ |
| NYS EG 7⅝s81s | 5 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +2 |
| NYTel 9⅛s2010 | 176 | 102⅞ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| NY Tel 9s14 | 139 | 100½ | 99⅜ | 99⅞ | + ¼ |
| NYTel 8⅞s2015 | 78 | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | + ⅛ |
| NYTel 8.30s12 | 35 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | + ⅜ |
| NYTel 8s2008 | 67 | 90⅞ | 89½ | 89⅞ | —1⅛ |
| NY Tel 6s83 | 76 | 101 | 99½ | 101 | + ⅜ |
| NYTel 7⅜s2006 | 19 | 87½ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NYTel 7⅝s2011 | 41 | 84⅞ | 82¼ | 84½ | +1¾ |
| NYTel 4⅝s91 | 16 | 63⅛ | 63¼ | 63¼ | — ¾ |
| NYTel 4⅛s93 | 11 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58⅛ | —1⅜ |
| NYTel 3⅛s96 | 13 | 50 | 49 | 50 | +1 |
| NiagM 12.6s81 | 68 | 110⅞ | 109½ | 110 | |
| NiagM 10⅛s85 | 32 | 106 | 105 | 105 | — ⅛ |
| NiagM 10.2s05 | 49 | 99⅞ | 98⅞ | 99⅞ | + ⅜ |
| NiagMP 4⅞s87 | 5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | +1 |
| NL Ind 9⅝s2000 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ¼ |
| NorfkWn 4s96 | 28 | 54 | 52¼ | 52¼ | —2¼ |
| NorlinMus 9s88 | 19 | 76¼ | 76 | 76 | |
| NoAMtg 5½s79 | 17 | 73 | 72 | 73 | +1 |
| NorAPh 9⅝s00 | 10 | 97½ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | +1⅝ |
| NorAPh cv4s92 | 29 | 53½ | 53 | 53½ | — ⅛ |
| NorIllG 8½s76 | 91 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | + ½ |
| NorNG 9½s90 | 90 | 103 | 101 | 101⅛ | + ⅜ |
| NorNGs 9s85 | 28 | 102½ | 101 | 101 | —2 |
| Nor Nat G 8s91 | 3 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Nor N G 7⅝s92 | 23 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NorNG 4⅞s83 | 5 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | +1⅛ |
| NorPac 4s97 | 6 | 50⅛ | 48⅞ | 50⅛ | +2 |
| NorPac 3s2047 | 11 | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | — ¼ |
| NoPac 3s2047r | 13 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33⅛ | |
| NorStaP 4⅞s91 | 6 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NorStaP 4s88 | 2 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | +2⅝ |
| Northp cv4⅞87 | 13 | 67⅛ | 67 | 67⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Nwstind 7⅛s94 | 6 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1 |
| NwnBell 10s14 | 46 | 108 | 106½ | 107⅜ | |
| NwnBell 8⅜s12 | 43 | 97⅝ | 97¼ | 97¼ | — ⅜ |
| NwnBell 7⅞s11 | 26 | 90 | 89 | 89 | —1 |
| NwnBell 7½s05 | 5 | 85½ | 85½ | 85⅛ | |
| NwnMb cv6s91 | 1 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | |
| NortSim 6s98 | 34 | 65 | 64¼ | 64¼ | + ⅛ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OakInd cv4⅞s87 | 4 | 51 | 51 | 51 | — ½ |
| OccidP 11s82 | 100 | 103⅜ | 102 | 103⅜ | +1⅛ |
| OccidP cv7⅝s96 | 197 | 90 | 89 | 89 | — ¼ |
| Ogden cv5s93 | 140 | 56 | 54⅛ | 56 | +1 |
| OhBellT 7⅞s13 | 40 | 87⅞ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | —1⅛ |
| OhBellT 7⅛s11 | 35 | 85½ | 83¼ | 84⅝ | + ⅝ |
| OhBellT 6⅞s78 | 6 | 96⅛ | 95¼ | 95¼ | — ⅜ |
| OhioEd 10s81 | 175 | 107 | 105½ | 107 | +1⅛ |
| OhioElec 11s83 | 48 | 103 | 102¼ | 103 | |
| OhioPw 12⅛s81 | 10 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | +1⅛ |
| OhioPw 10⅛s82 | 97 | 102 | 101⅜ | 101⅛ | + ½ |
| Ohio Pw 7⅛s76 | 10 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ | + ⅝ |
| Ohio Pw 6⅛s77 | 30 | 97⅛ | 97¼ | 97¼ | +1⅛ |
| Okla G 4⅛s93 | 9 | 57 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Oneida cv5½88 | 21 | 57½ | 57 | 57 | — ¼ |
| OtisElcv6⅛s95 | 870 | 92⅛ | 85⅛ | 91 | +6⅛ |
| Outb M 7⅛s96 | 52 | 79 | 76½ | 79 | +2⅛ |
| OwenCg 6⅞s94 | 20 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | +1⅛ |
| OwenII cv4½92 | 52 | 91⅛ | 90 | 91⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Owen III 3⅞s88 | 5 | 64 | 64 | 64 | +1 |
| PacGE 9.60s82 | 276 | 105½ | 104½ | 104⅞ | — ½ |
| PacGE 9⅝s06 | 218 | 102½ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | — ⅜ |
| PacGE 9½s06 | 246 | 106 | 98 | 98 | —1⅜ |
| PacGE 8⅞s02 | 25 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | —2⅞ |
| PacGE 8s03 | 8 | 88 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | —2⅞ |
| PGE 7⅛s05ZZ | 65 | 84⅞ | 84 | 84⅞ | +1 |
| PacGE 7½s04 | 7 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | +1 |
| PacGE 7½s03 | 100 | 84 | 82 | 84 | +2 |
| Pac G&E 5s89 | 20 | 68⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | +1⅛ |
| Pac G&E 5s91 | 5 | 66 | 65¼ | 66 | + ½ |
| Pac GE 4½s86 | 12 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | +1⅛ |
| Pac GE 4⅞s90 | 4 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1 |
| PGE 4⅞s96 JJ | 10 | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PGE 4⅞s96KK | 21 | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Pac GE 4⅞s94 | 7 | 60⅛ | 59 | 60⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Pac GE 3⅞s78 | 23 | 89½ | 89 | 89½ | +1⅜ |
| Pac GE 3⅞s87 | 5 | 59 | 59 | 59 | +2 |
| Pac G&E 3s77 | 59 | 93 | 92 | 92 | |
| Pac G&E 3s79 | 30 | 85⅛ | 82½ | 82½ | —3¼ |
| Pac G&E 3s83 | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| PacGTran 8s90 | 4 | 85½ | 85⅛ | 85⅛ | — ½ |
| PacLtSv 9s85 | 20 | 99 | 98 | 98 | +1⅞ |
| PacNwTl 8⅞s08 | 176 | 98 | 96⅜ | 96⅞ | —1 |
| PacNwTl 8⅞s10 | 45 | 97 | 96 | 96 | + ¼ |
| Pac SwA 6s87 | 66 | 57⅛ | 56⅛ | 57⅛ | + ⅛ |
| PacT&T 9⅞s11 | 147 | 103⅛ | 102 | 103 | + ⅜ |
| PacT&T 9⅝s04 | 124 | 101¼ | 100 | 100⅜ | — ¼ |
| PacT&T 9.1s84 | 90 | 103⅞ | 103⅛ | 103⅞ | — ⅛ |
| PacT&T 9s81 | 121 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PacT&T 8⅜s06 | 98 | 96½ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | — ⅞ |
| PacTT 8.65s05 | 110 | 96⅝ | 94½ | 95 | + ⅛ |
| PacT&T 7.8s07 | 8 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | + ⅛ |
| PacT&T 7⅝s09 | 40 | 85 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | —1⅜ |
| PacT&T 7⅛s80 | 82 | 99 | 96½ | 97 | + ¼ |
| PacT&T 7⅛s08 | 61 | 83½ | 80½ | 80½ | —3⅞ |
| PacT&T 6⅞s79 | 47 | 96½ | 96 | 96⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PacT&T 4⅞s88 | 11 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | |
| PacT&T 3⅛s81 | 8 | 80 | 79⅞ | 80 | +3⅝ |
| PacT&T 3⅛s83 | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +5 |
| PacT&T 3⅛s87 | 3 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | +1 |
| PacT&T 2⅞s86 | 9 | 65 | 62 | 65 | +3⅛ |
| PacT&T 2¾s85 | 15 | 64⅞ | 62⅞ | 62½ | + ¼ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 76 | 84⅞ | 84 | 84⅝ | + ⅝ |
| PAA 11⅛s86 | 56 | 83 | 81⅞ | 83 | + ¼ |
| PAA cv7½s98 | 1949 | 78½ | 66⅞ | 75½ | +7½ |
| PAA cv 5¼s89 | 1058 | 35¾ | 33⅜ | 35⅛ | +1½ |
| PAA cv 4⅞s79 | 63 | 76⅛ | 73 | 76⅛ | +3½ |
| PAA cv 4½s84 | 66 | 47 | 45 | 47 | +2 |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PAA cv 4½s86 | 805 | 34 | 32½ | 34 | +1 |
| Paprct cv5¼94 | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +2 |
| Park H cv4s92 | 2 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | |
| viPennC 6½s93f | 1 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | —1 |
| Penney 9s99 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Penney 8⅞s95 | 40 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PennyF 9.45s81 | 22 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PennyF 4½s84 | 15 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | + ¼ |
| PennCo cv9s94 | 14 | 95 | 95 | 95 | +1⅝ |
| PennPL 10⅛s82 | 15 | 106½ | 106 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| viPa RR 4⅛s81f | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| viPa RR 4⅛s84f | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Pennwlt 9s85 | 3 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ½ |
| Pennzoil 10⅞s83 | 101 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 103¼ | + ⅛ |
| Pennzoil 8⅞s76 | 89 | 100⅛ | 100 1-32 | 100⅛ | ⅛ |
| Pennzoil 8⅞s96 | 3 | 85⅛ | 85½ | 85½ | +1⅛ |
| Pennzoil 7⅛s88 | 41 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | + ¾ |
| Pennzl cv5⅞96 | 103 | 71½ | 70 | 70¼ | + ⅜ |
| Peoria E 4s90f | 14 | 44⅞ | 42 | 42 | —2⅞ |
| Pepsico 8⅛s85 | 10 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Pepsi cv4⅞96 | 66 | 120½ | 119¼ | 120½ | + ⅛ |
| Pfizer 9⅛s00 | 6 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ⅞ |
| Pfizer 8⅛s85 | 15 | 104 | 104 | 104 | +1 |
| Pfizer cv4s97 | 237 | 82 | 80 | 81¾ | + ¾ |
| PhelpsD 8⅛s85 | 70 | 101⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| Phila El 12⅛s81 | 367 | 108⅞ | 108 | 108⅛ | + ½ |
| PhilEl 11⅛s2000 | 92 | 105¾ | 104⅜ | 105 | — ½ |
| Phila El 11s80 | 64 | 106⅛ | 105½ | 105½ | — ½ |
| PhilaEl 11s00 | 25 | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 103½ | +1⅛ |
| Phila El 9⅛s75 | 36 | 94⅞ | 93⅞ | 94⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 8⅛s76 | 19 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | +7-32 |
| PhilaEl 8⅛s04 | 52 | 86⅛ | 85⅛ | 85¼ | —1⅛ |
| Phila El 8⅛s96 | 22 | 84⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | + ½ |
| PhilEl 7⅝s2000 | 37 | 80 | 77½ | 80 | |
| Phila El 7⅛s98 | 20 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | +1 |
| PhilaEl 7⅛s99 | 35 | 76⅛ | 74¼ | 76⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PhilEl 7⅛s2001 | 33 | 75½ | 74 | 75⅛ | |
| Phila El 6⅛s93 | 7 | 71 | 71 | 71 | + ⅜ |
| Phila El 6⅛s97 | 10 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | + ¼ |
| Phila El 5s89 | 1 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | — ½ |
| Phila El 4⅜s86 | 19 | 65⅛ | 63½ | 63⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Phila El 3⅛s82 | 27 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | + ¼ |
| Phila El 3⅛s83 | 6 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | + ¼ |
| Phila El 3⅛s85 | 5 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | + ⅛ |
| Philip In 10s77 | 95 | 88 | 87 | 87½ | +2⅛ |
| PhilP 7⅛s2001 | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ¼ |
| PhilVH cv5¼94 | 4 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| PionCp 9½s82 | 3 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | +1 |
| Pittston cv4s97 | 62 | 53 | 51 | 52⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PizzaH cv6⅛95 | 177 | 114 | 111¼ | 113½ | +9⅛ |
| PortGE 10s82 | 26 | 102½ | 101½ | 102½ | |
| PortGE 9⅝s85 | 47 | 102 | 101 | 101¼ | |
| PotEIP 10⅛s04 | 8 | 102⅛ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | +1⅛ |
| PotEIP 9⅛s05 | 31 | 97 | 96 | 97 | |
| PPG Ind 9s95 | 53 | 100 | 99 | 99 | + ⅜ |
| ProctG 8⅛s05 | 41 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98 | |
| ProctG 7s2002 | 1 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | + ¼ |
| ProctG 3⅞s81 | 7 | 81⅞ | 81½ | 81⅞ | + ⅜ |
| PubSvCol 7⅛s01 | 4 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | + ½ |
| PubSEG 12s04 | 55 | 112 | 111 | 112 | + ¼ |
| PubSEG 9s95 | 101 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96⅛ | + ⅜ |
| PubSEG 8⅛s04 | 12 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| PubSEG 4⅜s77 | 1 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | 95⅞ | — ⅛ |
| PubSEG 2⅞s79 | 2 | 83⅞ | 83¾ | 83⅞ | +1⅛ |
| PubSvIn 9⅛s81 | 17 | 106¾ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | + ⅝ |
| PubSvIn 9.6s05 | 10 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | + ¾ |
| PubSvIn7⅝s01 | 6 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | + ½ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PugetS 10⅝s83 | 29 | 104⅞ | 104 | 104⅞ | —1⅛ |
| Puget 10.45s85 | 7 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ | — ¼ |
| Pullman 5⅞s97 | 5 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | + ⅛ |
| QuakStOil 9s95 | 71 | 94 | 93 | 94 | |
| RCA 10.20s92 | 3 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | + ½ |
| RCA 9¼s90 | 107 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | — ½ |
| RCA cv 4½s92 | 195 | 59 | 56⅛ | 58½ | +1⅝ |
| RainBnc 9½s95 | 45 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | — ½ |
| Ralst cv5¾s2000 | 118 | 116 | 114 | 116 | +2 |
| Ramad cv8s95 | 79 | 80 | 78 | 80 | +2 |
| Ramad cv5s96 | 75 | 44½ | 43⅛ | 44⅛ | —1½ |
| RapAm 7½s85 | 505 | 53 | 49⅞ | 53 | +3⅞ |
| RapAm69 7s94 | 292 | 42½ | 41½ | 41½ | |
| RapAm72 7s94 | 96 | 43 | 41½ | 41⅞ | + ¼ |
| RapidAm 6s88 | 765 | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | + ¾ |
| viReadg 3⅛s95f | 50 | 27 | 27 | 27 | —2 |
| RdgBa cv5½88 | 50 | 79½ | 76 | 79½ | +3½ |
| Reeves cv4s91 | 47 | 66½ | 63 | 66½ | +4⅞ |
| ReichChm 8s94 | 5 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | + ⅛ |
| ReliangGp 9⅞s98 | 706 | 65 | 61 | 64⅞ | +3⅛ |
| ReliancGp 9⅞s99 | 26 | 65 | 61⅞ | 65 | +3⅜ |
| Rep Stl 4⅜s85 | 10 | 74 | 74 | 74 | + ⅜ |
| Rever cv5½s92 | 65 | 52 | 50 | 50⅛ | — ⅞ |
| Rexnd 8.95s95 | 20 | 94 | 94 | 94 | —1 |
| Reyind 7⅞s2001 | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | + ½ |
| RevM cv4½s91 | 150 | 57½ | 55⅛ | 57½ | +1⅛ |
| Rey Tob 7⅞s94 | 11 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | — ⅜ |
| RieselT cv5s93 | 72 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | + ½ |
| RochT cv4⅞94 | 49 | 64⅛ | 63 | 64 | |
| RockInt 7.3s77 | 10 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | + ⅜ |
| RockInt 5⅝91 | 2 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | + ⅛ |
| RockIn cv4⅞s87 | 55 | 63 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | — ⅜ |
| RockIn cv4⅛91 | 98 | 59 | 56⅛ | 58 | +1⅞ |
| RohmH 9⅞2000 | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — ½ |
| RohmH 9s85 | 25 | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| Rohr cv 5⅛s86 | 22 | 54⅛ | 54 | 54⅛ | — ⅜ |
| RyderS 10½s90 | 26 | 96⅞ | 96 | 96 | — ⅞ |
| RyderSys 10s94 | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | —1 |
| RyderS 9⅛s82 | 71 | 90 | 89 | 89 | — ½ |
| SafewyS 7.4s97 | 3 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —2½ |
| SLSF 5s2006f | 38 | 42⅞ | 42 | 42⅞ | +1⅛ |
| StLouSF 4s97 | 21 | 47¾ | 47⅛ | 47¾ | |
| StReg cv4⅞97 | 45 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 | +1½ |
| SanDG 10.7s82 | 122 | 105⅞ | 103½ | 104 | — ⅛ |
| SnDGE 9.3s79 | 104 | 103¼ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | + ⅜ |
| Sander cv12s92 | 22 | 111 | 110 | 110½ | +4½ |
| Sanders cv5s92 | 26 | 44⅞ | 44⅛ | 44⅞ | +1⅛ |
| SaFeIn cv6¼98 | 121 | 96 | 94½ | 94⅞ | + ⅜ |
| SaFePip 8⅛s80 | 53 | 101⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅞ | + ⅜ |
| SaulRIEs 8⅛80 | 35 | 68 | 65 | 68 | +2½ |
| SavnEl 12½s81 | 97 | 105 | 104¼ | 104⅝ | + ½ |
| Schlitz 7.20s96 | 7 | 86 | 86 | 86 | +3 |
| SCM Cp 9⅛s90 | 27 | 95½ | 93⅛ | 95½ | + ½ |
| SCM Cp 7⅛s88 | 3 | 80⅞ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | + ¼ |
| SCM cv 5½s88 | 50 | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | +1¼ |
| ScottFetz 9s85 | 25 | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ScottP 8⅞s2000 | 29 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99 | — ½ |
| Scovill 4⅞s82 | 8 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Seab AL 3s80 | 4 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | — ¾ |
| Sbd Fin 5⅛s88 | 4 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | + ½ |
| Seagrm 7⅛s78 | 24 | 98 | 97 | 97½ | — ½ |
| Searle 8s81 | 70 | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Searle 7½s80 | 27 | 98⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Sers R 8⅛s95 | 136 | 101 | 100½ | 100⅛ | + ¼ |
| Sears R 8⅛s76 | 226 | 101½ | 100 17-32 | 101 15-32 | +1 3-32 |
| Sears R 7⅛s85 | 207 | 98½ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Sears R 6⅛s83 | 5 | 84 | 82⅞ | 84 | +1⅞ |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sears R 4⅛s83 | 74 | 83⅞ | 82 | 82⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SearsR Ac 5s82 | 9 | 84½ | 84⅛ | 84½ | + ⅛ |
| SearRAc 4⅛s77 | 28 | 95½ | 94⅞ | 95½ | |
| SeatrnL cv6s94 | 163 | 35¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ½ |
| ShellOil 8⅞s85 | 60 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅜ |
| ShellO 8½s2000 | 4 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | + ¼ |
| Shell Oil 4⅞s86 | 3 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Shell PL 7½s99 | 19 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +1 |
| SherW cv6¼95 | 144 | 85 | 84 | 84⅞ | |
| Signal 8.85s94 | 42 | 89 | 89½ | 88⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Sinclr cv4⅞s86 | 17 | 146 | 138⅛ | 145½ | +7¼ |
| Singer 8⅛s76 | 503 | 99 | 96⅞ | 97⅛ | +1 |
| Singer 8s99 | 172 | 67⅞ | 65 | 67 | — ⅜ |
| Skil Cp cv5s92 | 35 | 44⅛ | 43 | 44 | |
| SmitKn 8.15s94 | 70 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| Socony 4⅛s93 | 20 | 64½ | 64⅛ | 64½ | +2 |
| SohioBP 8⅛s83 | 33 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100⅞ | + ⅜ |
| SoCenBI 10s14 | 26 | 108 | 107 | 107 | + ¼ |
| SoCenBI 9.2s10 | 50 | 101⅞ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SoCenBI 8⅛s04 | 38 | 94 | 93 | 93 | — ⅜ |
| SoCenBI 8⅛s13 | 55 | 94 | 92¾ | 93 | —1 |
| SoCenBI 8.2s03 | 78 | 102⅞ | 100⅜ | 101⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoCenBI 7⅜s07 | 27 | 84½ | 82⅜ | 83 | —1⅜ |
| SoCenBI 7⅛s12 | 55 | 84½ | 83⅛ | 84½ | +1⅛ |
| SoCenBI 6⅛s77 | 90 | 100 | 98⅛ | 99 | +2⅛ |
| SoestBkg 10s83 | 18 | 103⅛ | 102 | 103⅛ | +1⅛ |
| SoesBk cv4⅞97 | 15 | 57½ | 57 | 57 | — ½ |
| SoBellT 9.05s03 | 182 | 101 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| SoBellel 8s14 | 107 | 90⅞ | 89 | 90⅛ | + ¼ |
| SoBellT 7⅞s10 | 145 | 87⅛ | 86 | 86 | |
| SoBellT 7.60s08 | 27 | 88 | 87 | 88 | +2 |
| SoBellTel 7s73 | 7 | 99⅞ | 98⅛ | 98½ | — ½ |
| So BellT 2⅞s85 | 3 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | —4⅞ |
| SoCalE cv3⅛80 | 81 | 79⅛ | 78½ | 79 | — ⅜ |
| SoCalGs 10⅛81 | 4 | 106 | 105 | 106 | + ½ |
| SoCalG 8.85s95 | 67 | 93½ | 91 | 93½ | +2¼ |
| SoCntGs 9⅛s95 | 5 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| SoIndRy 2⅞s64 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| SoNGas 9⅛s76 | 41 | 101½ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | — ¼ |
| SoNGas 7.70s91 | 3 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | —1⅛ |
| SoNEngT 9⅞10 | 23 | 102¼ | 101½ | 101½ | — ⅝ |
| SoNEngT 8⅛08 | 10 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | —4¼ |
| SoPac 4⅞s81 | 19 | 76⅛ | 75⅛ | 76⅛ | + ⅛ |
| S PacOr 4⅞s77 | 53 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96 | |
| SouthRy 5s94 | 8 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | —1½ |
| SwnBIT 9.25s15 | 72 | 103⅛ | 102 | 102⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SwnBIT 8⅛s07 | 24 | 99 | 98 | 99 | +1 |
| SwBellT 8⅛s14 | 68 | 95⅛ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | —1⅜ |
| SwnBIT 8.20s82 | 78 | 101⅛ | 100½ | 101 | — ½ |
| SwnBIT 7⅛s09 | 158 | 88⅞ | 87 | 87 | —1¼ |
| SwBellT 7⅛s13 | 80 | 88 | 87 | 87¼ | |
| SwBellT 7⅜s12 | 30 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | + ⅜ |
| SwnBIT 6⅞s11 | 18 | 78⅛ | 78½ | 78⅛ | + ⅛ |
| SwBellT 6⅛s79 | 3 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SperryR 8.2s96 | 10 | 90⅛ | 90¼ | 90¼ | + ¼ |
| Spiegel 5⅛s83 | 10 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| Spieselinc 5s87 | 12 | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | |
| Sprag cv4⅛92 | 78 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37 | — ¼ |
| SquibbCp 8s85 | 42 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | + ¼ |
| StBrand 7⅛s01 | 26 | 87 | 86½ | 86½ | + ½ |
| StBrand 6⅞s93 | 10 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ | +1⅞ |
| StOilCal 8⅛s05 | 107 | 100⅞ | 99½ | 100 | + ¼ |
| StdOilCal 7s76 | 87 | 86⅞ | 84⅛ | 85⅛ | +1⅛ |
| St O Cal 5⅛s92 | 19 | 80 | 75⅞ | 75⅞ | —2½ |
| St O Cal 4⅞s83 | 60 | 81¾ | 81 | 81¾ | +1¾ |
| StOilInd 9.2s84 | 35 | 103½ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | —1⅛ |
| StOilInd 8⅞s05 | 21 | 98⅛ | 96⅞ | 98⅛ | +1⅜ |
| StOilInd 7.1s89 | 514 | 100½ | 100 | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Std OlInd 6s91 | 96 | 83½ | 80 | 81⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Std OlInd 6s98 | 5 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | —1½ |
| StOilInd 4⅞s83 | 50 | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | + ⅜ |
| StOOh 8½s2000 | 18 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +2 |
| StOilOh 7.60s99 | 4 | 85 | 85 | 85 | |
| Std Packg 6s90 | 1 | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | + ⅞ |
| StPkg cv5¼s90 | 37 | 43½ | 42⅛ | 43⅛ | + ⅛ |
| StPrud cv6½90 | 26 | 54⅛ | 52 | 53⅛ | —2 |
| StaMutInv 9s98 | 70 | 37½ | 35 | 37½ | +3½ |
| Stauff cv4⅛s91 | 110 | 150 | 145½ | 150 | +3 |
| Stokely cv4¼82 | 1 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | +1 |
| Storer cv4½s86 | 25 | 66 | 66 | 66 | —2 |
| SuavSh cv5s97 | 83 | 45 | 41⅞ | 45 | +3⅛ |
| SunOil 8½s2000 | 40 | 95⅛ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Sun Oil 7⅛s76 | 49 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 | |
| Sundst cv5s93 | 15 | 58½ | 58⅛ | 58½ | + ½ |
| SunsM cv6½89 | 5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| SutroMtg 6⅛82 | 157 | 60⅛ | 60 | 60 | |
| SwiftCo 7⅛s78 | 15 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | |
| Talcott 9⅛s76 | 62 | 89 | 87 | 89 | |
| TalcotN cv6s94 | 159 | 31⅛ | 30¼ | 31 | — ½ |
| Tandy 10s94 | 146 | 91½ | 90½ | 91⅛ | |
| Tappn cv5⅛94 | 15 | 53 | 52⅛ | 53⅛ | + ¼ |
| Tektrnix 8⅞s83 | 5 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | —4 |
| Teledy 10s04 | 357 | 85⅛ | 84⅛ | 85⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Teledy 7⅞s94 | 10 | 78⅜ | 73⅞ | 73⅛ | 6 |
| Teledy 7s99 | 86 | 62½ | 60 | 60⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Teledy 6½s92 | 3 | 64⅞ | 64⅝ | 64⅞ | +4⅝ |
| Teledy cv3¼92 | 25 | 58⅞ | 58¼ | 58⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Telex Cp 9s96 | 211 | 47 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | — ¾ |
| TenncoCp 9s78 | 60 | 102⅞ | 102 | 102 | |
| TenncCp 8⅞s75 | 25 | 99⅞ | 99¼ | 99⅞ | +1-16 |
| TenncoCp 7s78 | 29 | 77 | 75¼ | 76 | |
| TeCp cv6¼92 | 96 | 91⅛ | 89½ | 91½ | |
| TenncoInc 9s94 | 15 | 98 | 96⅛ | 98 | +2⅛ |
| TenncoInc 6s79 | 99 | 93⅞ | 92 | 92⅛ | + ⅜ |
| TVA 9⅛s95 | 77 | 106⅛ | 105 | 105⅞ | + ⅞ |
| TVA 9⅛s95r | 5 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| TVA 8.10s79 | 274 | 103 | 101 | 103 | + ⅜ |
| TVA 8.05s99 | 130 | 96⅛ | 95 | 96 | —1 |
| TVA 8.05s99r | 35 | 97 | 96½ | 97 | |
| TVA 7⅛s98C | 39 | 91⅞ | 91½ | 91½ | |
| TVA 7.70s98 | 60 | 91 | 90⅞ | 91 | + ⅜ |
| TVA 7.40s77D | 43 | 88⅞ | 87 | 87½ | |
| TVA 7.35s97B | 96 | 88 | 87 | 87⅛ | — ¼ |
| TVA 7.35s97Br | 12 | 87½ | 87 | 87½ | |
| TVA 7.35s97C | 61 | 88 | 86⅞ | 88 | + ¼ |
| TVA 7.35s97Cr | 48 | 88¼ | 87 | 87 | |
| TVA 7.35s98A | 35 | 95½ | 86⅞ | 87 | — ½ |
| TVA 7.35s98A r | 30 | 84½ | 86 | 86 | |
| TVA 7.35s93B | 33 | 88 | 86⅛ | 87⅞ | + ⅜ |
| TVA 7⅛s76 | 39 | 100⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| TVA 7s97 | 130 | 84½ | 83⅞ | 84⅛ | + ¼ |
| TVA 7s97r | 60 | 84⅞ | 83⅞ | 84⅞ | |
| Tesoro cv5¼89 | 163 | 87 | 82¼ | 84 | +1 |
| Texaco 8⅞s05 | 28 | 101⅛ | 100½ | 101⅛ | ⅜ |
| Texaco 7⅜2001 | 81 | 92 | 91 | 91 | —1 |
| Texaco 5⅜s97 | 52 | 75½ | 73¾ | 75⅛ | + ½ |
| TexCB 8⅞s85 | 17 | 99⅞ | 98⅜ | 99⅛ | + ⅜ |
| TexasCo 3⅛s83 | 2 | 74⅛ | 73 | 73 | —1⅛ |
| TexGsTr 8⅛84 | 5 | 98⅛ | 97⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅜ |
| Tex Pac 3⅞s85 | 5 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | + ⅛ |
| excl cv4⅞96 | 53 | 37⅛ | 35 | 37 | + ⅛ |
| Tho RW 5⅛s86 | 5 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ | +1⅛ |
| TideM cv5⅞91 | 5 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ½ |
| ToledoEd 10s82 | 72 | 104½ | 102½ | 104 | +1 |
| ToledoE 9s2080 | 3 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | +1 |
| ToledoEd 8s03 | 5 | 83¼ | 82 | 82 | +1⅛ |
| ToledoE 7⅛s02 | 20 | 80½ | 79 | 80⅛ | +2⅛ |
| Trane cv4s92 | 2 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | — ⅛ |
| TWA 8⅛s86 | 23 | 86 | 85 | 86 | — ⅜ |
| TWA 10s85 | 32 | 85 | 84 | 84 | + ⅛ |
| TWA 6⅛s78f | 292 | 65 | 63 | 64 | —1 |
| TWA cv5s94 | 306 | 33 | 29⅞ | 32½ | +2½ |
| TWA cv4s92 | 258 | 27½ | 25 | 27¼ | +2⅛ |
| TranFin 10s77 | 48 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | + ½ |
| Travler 8.70s95 | 55 | 96 | 93½ | 93½ | —2½ |
| TRW 9⅞s2000 | 10 | 100⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| TucsnG 8⅛s01 | 5 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ¼ |
| TucsnG 7.55s02 | 11 | 78⅛ | 75⅛ | 78⅛ | +5⅛ |
| TylerCp cv5s93 | 27 | 71½ | 68 | 69⅞ | +2⅛ |
| UnBk 7.35s07 | 25 | 69 | 69 | 69 | —1¼ |
| UnCarb 8⅞s05 | 56 | 100 | 98½ | 99⅛ | + ⅛ |
| UnCarb 5.30s97 | 36 | 72⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | + ⅜ |
| UnCorp cv6s88 | 5 | 61 | 61 | 61 | —2⅞ |
| UnElec 10⅞s05 | 16 | 103⅛ | 102 | 103 | + ½ |
| UnElMo 2⅞s80 | 22 | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| Un OCal 8⅞s85 | 8 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | |
| UnOCal 8⅞s82 | 65 | 102⅛ | 101¼ | 101¾ | + ¼ |
| Un OCal 8⅛s76 | 107 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 5-16 | +7-16 |
| Un OCal 6⅛s98 | 2 | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | — ⅛ |
| UPacCp 8.6s83 | 5 | 102 | 102 | 102 | —1 |
| UPacC cv4⅞99 | 71 | 135 | 128 | 135 | +7 |
| Un Pac 8⅜s85 | 12 | 104 | 104 | 104 | — ¼ |
| Un Pac 7.20s76 | 12 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| Un Pac 2⅛s91 | 5 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | +1 |
| Unlroy cv5½96 | 417 | 55½ | 53⅛ | 54 | —1⅞ |
| UnAirL cv5s91 | 317 | 70½ | 68¾ | 69½ | +1¼ |
| U AirL cv4¼92 | 76 | 54½ | 53 | 54 | + ⅛ |
| UnBrnd 9⅛s98 | 91 | 64 | 62½ | 63½ | +1 |
| Un Brnd 6⅛s98 | 47 | 53 | 50 | 51⅛ | — ⅛ |
| U Bran cv5⅛94 | 146 | 41 | 40 | 40½ | + ½ |
| UnGasP 10⅛90 | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +1 |
| UnGasP 8⅛s89 | 8 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ | |
| UnGasP 5⅛s82 | 25 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | + ¾ |
| UnGasP 5⅛s78 | 3 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UJerBk 7⅛s97 | 5 | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| UnMrch 9½s95 | 12 | 90 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | —1⅛ |
| UnMrch cv4s90 | 78 | 50¼ | 49¾ | 50¼ | + ¼ |
| U Nuclr cv5s88 | 73 | 67 | 63⅛ | 67 | +2½ |
| US Hm cv5⅛96 | 24 | 43 | 42 | 42¼ | + ¼ |
| US Lease 7.65s | 28 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | —2⅞ |
| US NBOr 7⅛02 | 5 | 76 | 76 | 76 | —5⅞ |
| US NBOr 6⅞s88 | 8 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| US Plywd s96 | 10 | 82 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| US Rlt cv5⅛89 | 17 | 34 | 32½ | 34 | +1 |
| US Steel 7⅛s01 | 7 | 91 | 89¾ | 91 | +2⅞ |
| US Steel 4⅛s86 | 144 | 65 | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | — ⅛ |
| US Steel 4½s86 | 71 | 76 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | —1⅛ |
| US Steel 4s83 | 7 | 77½ | 77 | 77⅛ | + ⅜ |
| UnTech 9s85 | 25 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | — ⅛ |
| UnTec cv5⅛01 | 159 | 77⅛ | 75½ | 77 | + ⅜ |
| UnTec cv4½92 | 45 | 69 | 66⅛ | 68⅛ | +1⅜ |
| UnitTele 9.4s99 | 2 | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89½ | — ⅛ |
| UnitUtl cv5s93 | 51 | 62⅞ | 60⅛ | 62⅞ | +2⅛ |
| Upjohn 8⅛s85 | 69 | 101⅛ | 100 | 100⅛ | + ⅜ |
| USLIFE 9⅛s85 | 10 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | —1 |
| UV Ind cv5⅛93 | 122 | 67 | 65½ | 66⅞ | +2⅛ |
| UV Ind 5⅛s95 | 23 | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 | |
| VerYuc 9⅛s98 | 44 | 96⅞ | 95¾ | 96⅞ | + ⅛ |
| VerYNuc 8⅛98 | 10 | 88¼ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | |
| VaElP cv3⅛86 | 66 | 62½ | 61½ | 62 | + ¼ |
| VaElPw 3s78 | 10 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 90½ | +2 |
| Va Sw 5s2003 | 2 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | — ⅛ |
| VirgRy inc6s08 | 7 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | |
| Virg Ry 3s95 | 20 | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | |
| Wabash 7⅛s77 | 5 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Wabash 4½s91 | 7 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | +2 |
| Wag El 6⅞s66 | 12 | 73⅞ | 73⅛ | 73⅞ | |
| WalMt cv6½95 | 18 | 142 | 135 | 142 | +8 |
| Walgrn cv5¼90 | 30 | 62⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WallA cv6½91 | 6 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | +1⅛ |
| WarnL 8⅞2000 | 5 | 101 | 101 | 101 | +2 |
| WarnL 8.30s85 | 38 | 102 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | + ¼ |
| WeanU cv5¼93 | 9 | 51⅛ | 49⅞ | 51⅛ | +2 |
| Wean 5⅛s93n | 5 | 51⅛ | 51½ | 51⅞ | +1⅞ |
| WellsFar 7⅞97 | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | + ¼ |
| WPP cv7¾00 | 91 | 97⅛ | 96⅛ | 97⅛ | |
| viWShr 4s2361f | 13 | 11⅛ | 8⅛ | 11⅛ | +2⅛ |
| viWShr 4s2261r | 5 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| WnAccep 9⅛79 | 31 | 103⅛ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | +1⅛ |
| WnArL cv5¼93 | 45 | 79½ | 74 | 78⅛ | +4⅛ |
| WnAuto 7.85s96 | 25 | 82 | 82 | 82 | —2⅞ |
| WnBncp 7⅛s82 | 84 | 95 | 93⅞ | 95 | +2 |
| Wn Elec 8⅞s95 | 40 | 98 | 96½ | 96½ | —1⅜ |
| WU Cp 10⅛s97 | 167 | 78⅞ | 77⅛ | 78 | + ⅞ |
| WU Cp cv5¼97 | 284 | 44 | 43 | 43⅛ | + ½ |
| WnUnT 12⅛s81 | 193 | 106 | 105 | 105⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WnUnT 8.45s96 | 44 | 72 | 71 | 71⅞ | — ⅛ |
| WnUnT 8.18s98 | 10 | 68 | 68 | 68 | |
| WnUnT 7.90s97 | 257 | 65½ | 65 | 65 | |
| WnUnT 7.95s97 | 257 | 65½ | 65 | 65 | |
| WnUnTel 6⅛s89 | 29 | 63 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | +2⅛ |
| WnUnTel 5⅛87 | 18 | 55⅞ | 54⅞ | 55⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WUn Tel 5s92 | 15 | 49 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | —1⅛ |
| WestgCr 8⅛s91 | 5 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | + ⅛ |
| WestgCr 7.6s97 | 15 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | — ½ |
| WestgCr 7.2s78 | 51 | 94⅛ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | — ⅛ |
| WestgEl 8⅞s95 | 99 | 91 | 90 | 90⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WestgEl 5⅛s92 | 30 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | |
| Weyrhsr 8.9s04 | 5 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| Weyrh 8⅝s2000 | 2 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Weyrhsr 8⅛s76 | 11 | 100⅞ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Weyrhsr 8s85 | 333 | 99⅛ | 99 | 99⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Weyerh 7.65s94 | 5 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | +2⅞ |
| WhitCn cv5½92 | 134 | 92 | 88½ | 91⅛ | — ⅛ |
| WhitM cv5⅛93 | 78 | 46½ | 42½ | 42½ | —4 |

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whittkr 10s88 | 20 | 77 | 78½ | 78¼ | —1 |
| Whitkr cv4½88 | 57 | 47 | 46 | 47 | +1 |
| Wickes cv5s99 | 36 | 80 | 79½ | 80 | + ¼ |
| Wickes cv5⅛94 | 37 | 52 | 51 | 51 | + ⅜ |
| WillRs cv5¼89 | 41 | 71½ | 70⅞ | 71 | +4⅛ |
| WillRs cv4⅛92 | 30 | 63⅛ | 61⅞ | 63⅛ | +1⅛ |
| WmsCos 11s81 | 119 | 105 | 103½ | 104½ | + ⅛ |
| WmsCos 10⅛83 | 159 | 102⅞ | 101⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| WiscTel 8s14 | 30 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | — ⅛ |
| WiscTel 7⅛07 | 70 | 85 | 82 | 85 | +5⅛ |
| Witco cv4½93 | 2 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | + ⅛ |
| Woolwrth 9s99 | 111 | 89 | 88⅞ | 89 | |
| Woolth 7⅝s96 | 95 | 75¼ | 74⅞ | 75⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Womet cv5½94 | 74 | 76⅛ | 75½ | 75½ | + ⅛ |
| Wyly cv7⅛s95 | 131 | 35 | 33 | 33 | —2 |
| Xerox 8.2s82 | 124 | 101½ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Xerox cv6s95 | 382 | 93½ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | — ⅛ |
| YngSh 10⅛2000 | 13 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | |
| Zapata cv4⅞88 | 35 | 63 | 59 | 63 | +2⅞ |
| Zapat cv4⅞88B | 85 | 63 | 59 | 62 | +4⅛ |
| Zapat cv4⅞88C | 14 | 61⅛ | 60 | 61⅛ | +1⅞ |
| Zayre cv5⅞s94 | 124 | 48 | 45½ | 47½ | +2½ |
| Zurn cv5⅛94 | 37 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |

## Foreign Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AsianDv 8⅛s80 | 3 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| Austral 8⅛s83 | 20 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Austral 8.45s80 | 35 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99½ | + ⅛ |
| Aust 5⅛s82 Jul | 5 | 93 | 93 | 93 | — |
| Austria 9s82 | 26 | 101⅛ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | |
| BanquF 9⅛s80 | 75 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | — ⅛ |
| CaisseN 9⅛s80 | 31 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Chile 3s73f | 13 | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| ColombR 8⅛88 | 58 | 90 | 90 | 90 | — ¼ |
| Eurofima 9s82 | 22 | 100 | 99⅛ | 100 | + ⅛ |
| EuropC 8⅛s79 | 73 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | + ⅛ |
| EurpCS 8⅛s83 | 1 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Europ C 5s78 | 4 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1 |
| Germany 5s88 | 4 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | |
| Ital C Con 3s77 | 3 | 97½ | 95 | 97½ | +1 |
| ItalPUt 3s77 | 13 | 96 | 96 | 96 | — ½ |
| JapanDv 8⅛s88 | 8 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99⅞ | + ½ |
| Mexico 10s80 | 147 | 101 | 100 | 100⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Mexico 8⅛s97 | 12 | 75 | 75 | 75 | +2⅛ |
| Mexico 6⅞s79 | 16 | 90 | 89⅞ | 90 | — ⅛ |
| Mexico 8⅛s80 | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +3 |
| Mexico 6⅛s79 | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | — ⅛ |
| N Zeal 5⅛s76 | 1 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | —1⅛ |
| N Zeal 5⅛s85 | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| Norway 8⅞s88 | 239 | 100⅞ | 100 | 100⅞ | |
| QuebecPr 8s78 | 9 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| SocNChF 9⅛s80 | 22 | 102 | 101 | 101 | |

## Soviet Satellite Orbited

*MOSCOW, Nov. 16 (Reuters).* — The Soviet Union on Friday launched a new communications satellite in its Molniya series, designed to beam television programs across the country and for use in telephone and telegraph communications.

## Insurance Stocks

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Academylns Grp | 26 | ⅞ | 1⅛ | |
| Allcity Ins .15 | 10 | 3½ | 4¼ | |
| AmBkrInsFla .20 | 4 | 3⅛ | 3¾ | |
| ABkrLfFla .20b | 43 | 5½ | 6 | — ⅜ |
| AmCapitol .10e | | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | |
| AmComwlth Fin | | 2½ | 2⅞ | |
| AmFidelLfe .08 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| AmFndrsLife .20 | 294 | 9 | 10 | |
| AmGuarnty Finl | 7 | 2⅛ | 2¼ | |
| AmHeritgeLf .32 | 4 | 7⅜ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| AmIncomeLf .40 | 19 | 8½ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| AmIntlGrp .24 | 28 | 48 | 49 | |
| AmIntlRein .14 | 8 | 32 | 33½ | |
| AmInvstLife .20e | 7 | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | |
| AmNatlFinl .42 | 46 | 7½ | 7⅞ | |
| AmPioneer Cp | | 2¼ | 2⅝ | |
| AmReinsur .60 | 11 | 15⅜ | 16⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AmReserve Cp | 104 | 2⅛ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| AmStatesLf .10e | z13 | 12 | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| AmUndrwritr .40 | | 7¾ | 8½ | |
| AssocMadis .05e | 20 | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | |
| BMA Corp .58 | z52 | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| BankrsSecLf .30 | z20 | 4½ | 5 | |
| Benef NatCp s | | 1½ | 2 | |
| BenefStdA .40 | 3 | 3⅞ | 4¼ | |
| BenefStdB .40 | 3 | 3⅞ | 4¼ | |
| CalWstnState .60 | 39 | 12⅜ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| CarolCasity .20e | 6 | 2⅞ | 3¼ | |
| Centennial Cp | 334 | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ChaseNatlLfe 1e | | 10½ | 11½ | |
| ChespkLf A .24 | | 4⅜ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chespk Lf B .24 | | 4⅛ | 4⅞ | |
| Chubb Corp 1.40 | 322 | 37½ | 38 | + ¼ |
| CoastStaCp .27 | z21 | 4 | 4½ | |
| College Univ | 74 | 9⅛ | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| Colon Lf&Ac .24 | 3 | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| Columbia Natl | z22 | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | |
| CombInsAm .66 | 284 | 10 | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| ConnGen Ins .96 | 228 | 42⅞ | 43⅛ | + ½ |
| ContAmLife 1 | | 15 | 15⅜ | |
| CottonState Lfe | | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | |
| CriterionIns .40 | 3 | 10½ | 12 | —1 |
| Crum&Frst 1.40a | 167 | 23¼ | 23¾ | + ⅞ |
| CrumFor pf2.40 | z18 | 74 | 78 | +4 |
| Durham Life .80 | 11 | 19¾ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| ERC Corp .56 | 11 | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | — ¼ |
| Eldorado Genl | | 1 | 1½ | |
| EmpFirMar .20e | 20 | 3½ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Empire Gen | 4 | 1½ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| EmployrCas .80a | 4 | 16 | 17½ | |
| Equit Gen Cp .50 | 2 | 10 | 11 | — ¼ |
| EquitLfeIowa .64 | | 13⅛ | 13⅞ | |
| Excelsior NY .60 | | 6 | 8 | |
| Farm Home Life | 1 | 5¼ | 6⅛ | |
| FarmNewWL .16 | 6 | 42½ | 44½ | |
| FarmersGrp 1 | 23 | 56½ | 57½ | — ¼ |
| FielCp Va | 6 | 1⅜ | 1⅞ | |
| FidelUnLife .85e | 26 | 14⅞ | 15⅜ | — ¼ |
| FinlSecGrp .32 | 3 | 3 | 3½ | + ¼ |
| FstAmFin .28 | 4 | 5 | 6 | — ¼ |
| FstColonyLfe .40 | 4 | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| FstExecutive Cp | | 2 | 2⅜ | — ¼ |
| FstFederLf .32a | | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| FirstUnited Inc | 5 | ⅝ | 1 | |
| Fortune Nat s | | 4 | 5 | |
| FoundationFinl s | | ⅜ | ⅞ | |
| FounderFinl .05e | | 1⅜ | 2 | |
| Franklin Life .84 | 58 | 18¾ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| GenReinsur .40 | 26 | 149 | 153 | |
| GeoWashgtn Cp | | 3 | 3⅝ | |
| Germanins .33e | | 7 | 9 | |
| GlobeLfeAcc .20 | 10 | 8¼ | 9¼ | |
| GovEmpIns .20b | 324 | 10⅛ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| GovtEmplyIn wt | 7 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | |
| GovtEmpLfe .24 | 30 | 14⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| Gt Equity Finl | 4 | 4¾ | 5⅛ | — ¼ |
| GtSouthnCp .52 | 158 | 11½ | 12 | + ½ |
| Hamilton Intl | 39 | 1⅜ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| HanoverIns .50 | 23 | 6⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| HartfStmBlr 1.88 | 4 | 32½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| HomeBenef 1.08 | 11 | 19 | 20 | |
| IndepLibty Lfe | 3 | 1 | 1⅜ | |
| IndepLfeAcc .56 | 89 | 7⅛ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| IndianaGrp .50 | 2 | 9⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Intercntl Finl | 2 | 2⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Interfincl .28 | 2 | 3⅛ | 4 | |
| IntlLifeHolding s | z36 | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| InterstateCp .20 | 23 | 5⅛ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| InvestGrnty Lfe | | 11¾ | 12⅛ | |
| InvHeritKy .12e | | 8½ | 9¼ | |
| InvstIns Am | 13 | 2⅜ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| JeffrsnNatLf .28 | z8 | 8⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| KansCityLfe 1.20 | 5 | 24½ | 25½ | — ⅛ |
| KemperCorp .80 | 6 | 15¼ | 16 | — ⅛ |
| KyCentLfe .20 | 7 | 5⅞ | 6¼ | |
| LamarLife .40 | | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| LibrtyNatLfe .60 | 128 | 25¼ | 25⅞ | |
| Life Am Bost | | 1⅞ | 2⅝ | |
| Life Ins Ga .68 | 3 | 13¼ | 14¼ | |
| Life Invinc .08 | 31 | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | |
| Lifesurance Cp | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | |
| LincIncLf .40a | 1 | 6¼ | 7⅛ | |
| La Sou Life | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| LoyalAm Lfeins | | 7⅛ | 8½ | |
| Manch Lfe Cas s | 13 | ⅛ | ⅜ | — ⅛ |
| ManhatLf In .36e | | 4⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| MassGen Lfe | 11 | 3⅛ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| McMillen Cp .32 | 6 | 3½ | 4⅛ | |
| MercuryGen .40 | 20 | 8 | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| MidwstNat Ohio | 1 | 7 | 8 | |
| MidwstUnLf .60e | 16 | 9⅛ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| MinnTitleFinl .42 | 1 | 7 | 8 | |
| ModrnSecL .10e | | 1½ | 1⅞ | |
| Monarch Cap .76 | 54 | 10⅞ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| MonumentCp .48 | 34 | 8 | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| MotC'Amins .14 | 1 | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| Mut Sav Lfe .40a | | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | |
| NN Corp 1.20 | 33 | 9½ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| NatLifeFla .15e | 2 | 2⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NatOldLine .24 | 15 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| NatResrvLf .30a | 2 | 8⅜ | 9⅛ | |
| NatSecurIns s | | 4¼ | 4⅞ | |
| NatWestn Lf | z52 | 2⅛ | 2⅞ | |
| Nationwide A .25 | 49 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| NationwdeLf .60 | z10 | 25 | 26 | |
| North Cent | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| Noreast Hart .88 | z20 | 11 | 12½ | |
| NorNatLfe .05e | z56 | 2½ | 2⅞ | |
| NowstNatLfe .55 | 19 | 14⅛ | 14¾ | |
| OccidentLf .02e | | 2 | 2⅛ | |
| Oh Casualty 1.32 | 39 | 37¼ | 37¾ | |
| OldRepInt .70a | 20 | 17 | 17⅛ | |
| PacStd Life | 6 | 1⅛ | 1½ | |
| PeerlessIns .50 | | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | |
| Penn Life | 82 | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | |
| Phila Life .50r | 95 | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| PiedmtMan .14 | 5 | 2 | 2⅜ | |
| PreferdRisk .20e | | 6½ | 7⅛ | |
| Pres Life | 3 | 2⅛ | 3½ | |
| ProtectiveLfe .60 | 3 | 12⅛ | 13 | |
| ProvLfeND .25a | z5 | 13⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| Prov Lfe Acc .68 | 10 | 23½ | 25 | — ½ |
| ReliableLife .70e | | 9⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Repub Nat Life | 87 | 3½ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Safeco Cp 1 | 199 | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| StPaulCos .72 | 148 | 33¼ | 34⅛ | + ⅜ |
| SecurAmLfe .30r | 4 | 7½ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| SecurConn Lfe | 13 | 5⅛ | 5⅞ | |
| SecurLfeAcc .40 | 15 | 6 | 6½ | |
| SecurLfeGa .22e | | 7⅛ | 8 | |
| So Caro Ins .40 | 21 | 8½ | 9 | |
| SouUnAla .10e | z8 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | |
| SouthlandFin .30 | 74 | 8 | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| SouthwsirnLife 1 | 54 | 26⅛ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| SovereignCp .05r | | 3⅛ | 4 | |
| StdLifeIndna .25 | | 8 | 8½ | |
| StdSec Life | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Statesm Grp .25e | | 4⅛ | 4⅞ | |
| Surety Finl .07 | 10 | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | |
| TimeHolding .50 | 12 | 13½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| TransprtLife .12e | 3 | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Unicoa | | 18½ | 19½ | |
| UnitFireCaslty 1 | | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | |
| UnitFireIns .50 | 10 | 4⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| UnitLbrtyLf .25e | | 2 | 3 | |
| UnitSav Life | 10 | 1⅜ | 2½ | |
| UnitSvcLife .40 | 15 | 8 | 8⅞ | |
| Variable Annut | 4 | 9 | 9½ | |
| Vico Corp | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅞ | |
| WestnCasSur .68 | | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | |
| WestnStaLfe .25a | | 8 | 8¾ | |
| Windsor Lfe | 1 | 1⅝ | 2⅛ | |
| WrldSvcLfe .20e | 17 | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | |
| Zenith Nat Ins | 1 | 2 | 2½ | |
| Zenith United | 9 | 1¾ | 2¼ | |

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L. It | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 2.655 | 5.43 | 102.575* | 60.23* | 39.07y | — | 6.304* | 99.96* | 43.44* |
| Brussels (c) | 38.95 | 79.765 | 15.07 | 8.847 | 5.7425* | 14.681 | — | 14.69 | 6.463 |
| Frankfurt | 2.5862 | 5.2840 | — | 58.77* | 3.808x | 97.53* | 6.636* | 97.44* | 42.20* |
| London (z) | 2.0447 | — | 5.297 | 9.0140 | 1388.50 | 5.4285 | 79.69 | 5.4335 | 12.375 |
| Milan | 678.85 | 1388.20 | 262.33 | 154.03 | — | 255.72 | 17.41 | 255.66 | 112.5 |
| Paris | 4.3967 | 9.015 | 170.250* | — | 6.4737x | 166.125* | 11.290* | 166.300* | 73.25* |
| Zurich | 2.649 | 5.4304 | 102.51* | 60.16* | 0.3901* | 99.86* | 6.73* | — | 43.98* |

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.0062; Escudo: 26.73; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.275; Schilling: 18.305; Sw. krona: 4.397; Yen: 302.57; Belgian financial franc: 40.05; Canada $: 1.015; Hong Kong $: 5.0295

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## Market Averages

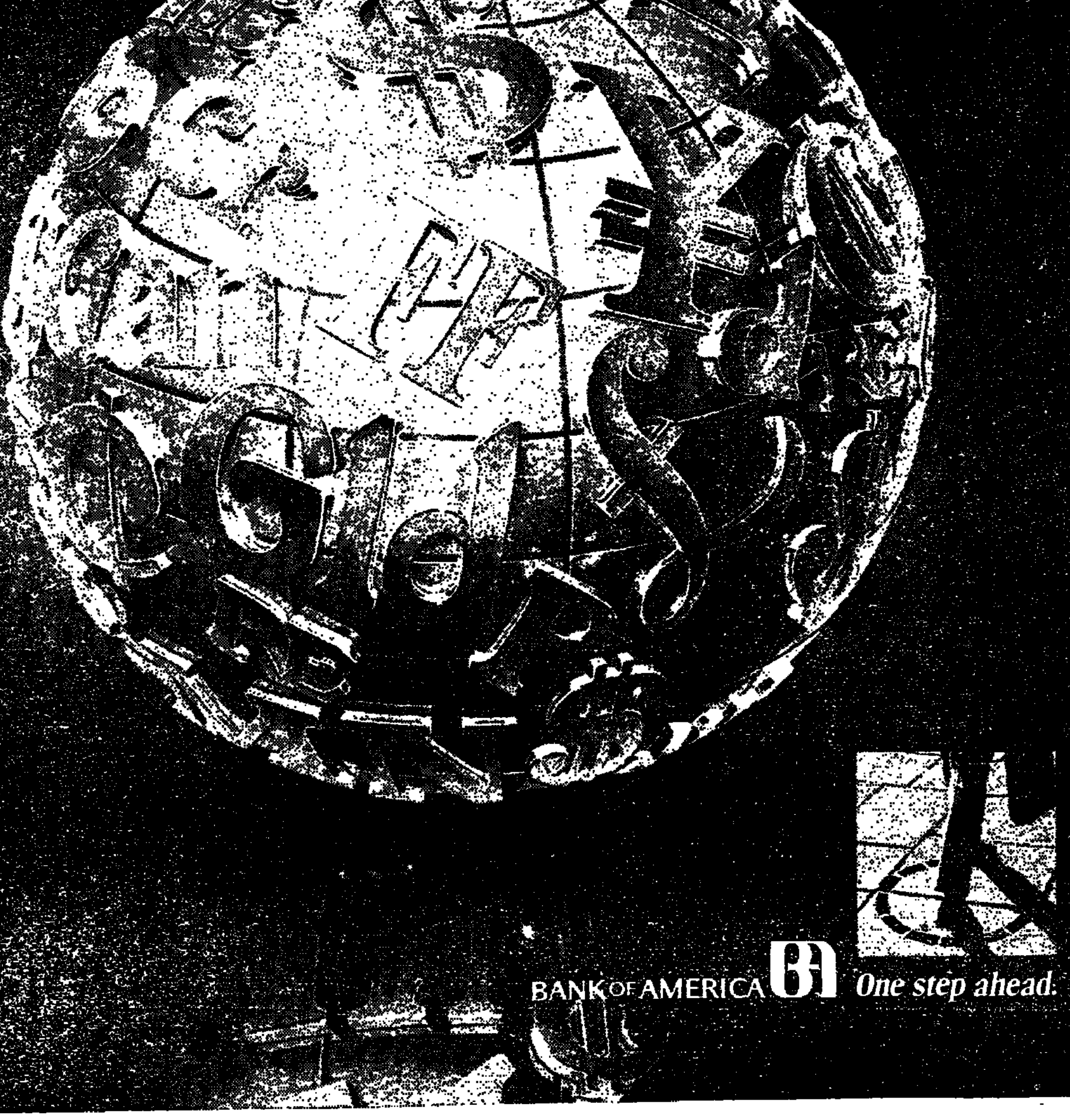
*Week Ended Nov. 14, 1975*

| Dow Jones | High | Low | Last | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Indus. | 863.11 | 824.62 | 853.67 | +17.87 |
| 20 Transp. | 176.75 | 167.81 | 173.43 | + 3.44 |
| 15 Utils. | 84.13 | 82.06 | 83.56 | + 0.83 |
| 65 Comb. | 265.83 | 253.97 | 262.13 | + 4.99 |
| Standard & Poor's | | | | |
| 500 Stocks | 92.33 | 88.35 | 90.97 | + 1.64 |


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## Treasury Bills

| | Bid | Ask | Yld. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1975 | 5.33 | 4.70 | — |
| | 5.24 | 4.70 | 4.77 |
| | 5.23 | 4.69 | 4.76 |
| | 5.15 | 4.69 | 4.77 |
| | 5 15 | 4.69 | 4.77 |
| | 5 14 | 4 78 | 4.79 |
| | 5.15 | 4.69 | 4.77 |
| | 5.16 | 4 74 | 4.83 |
| 1976 | 5.32 | 5.06 | 5.18 |
| | 5.35 | 5.11 | 5.23 |
| | 5.38 | 5.16 | 5.27 |
| | 5.33 | 5.18 | 5.30 |
| | 5.39 | 5.25 | 5.37 |
| | 5.41 | 5.29 | 5.42 |
| | 5.60 | 5.36 | 5.50 |
| | 5.44 | 5.33 | 5.46 |
| | 5.46 | 5.32 | 5.46 |
| | 5.45 | 5.37 | 5.52 |
| | 5.51 | 5.37 | 5.55 |
| | 5.57 | 5.41 | 5.59 |
| | 5.61 | 5.47 | 5.65 |
| | 5 63 | 5.40 | 5.68 |
| | 5.64 | 5.50 | 5.69 |
| | 5.65 | 5.51 | 5.71 |
| | 5.66 | 5.52 | 5.72 |
| | 5.70 | 5.56 | 5.77 |
| | 5.71 | 5.57 | 5.77 |
| | 5.73 | 5.59 | 5.81 |
| | 5.76 | 5.62 | 5.85 |
| | 5.78 | 5.64 | 5.88 |
| | 5.79 | 5.67 | 5.92 |
| | 5.81 | 5.65 | 5.90 |
| | 5.81 | 5.67 | 5.93 |
| | 5.82 | 5.74 | 6.00 |
| | 5.93 | 5.77 | 6.04 |
| | 5.96 | 5.82 | 6.11 |
| | 6.07 | 5.91 | 6.22 |
| | 6.13 | 5.99 | 6.32 |
| | 6.17 | 6.05 | 6.40 |
| | 6.15 | 6.06 | 6.43 |

## ...erican Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 14, 1975

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| orp | 205,800 | 36⅞ | 33⅛ | 35¾+2 |
| IM | 170,900 | 32⅞ | 29¾ | 30¼—1 |
| nt | 146,300 | 12⅞ | 10⅛ | 12⅞+1⅝ |
| e | 142,400 | 14½ | 12 | 12⅞+ ⅝ |
| g | 128,800 | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9¾+ ⅛ |
| rp | 126,500 | 9⅛ | 8 | 8⅞+ ⅞ |
| ios | 121,200 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ ... |
| le | 115,060 | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3⅜+ ¼ |
| ein | 99,300 | 13⅞ | 12⅛ | 12⅞+ ¼ |
| Cp | 93,290 | 13¼ | 11⅞ | 13¼+1⅜ |

...e: 9,156,805 shares.
...to date: 483,137,220 shares.
...traded in: 1,212.
...ces: 521; declines: 378; un-
...: 313.
...ighs: 60; new lows: 56.

## ...k Stock Quotations

*(Closing prices ... the week's trading.)*

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ...arica | 44¼ | 44⅝ |
| ...Corporation | 21¾ | 22¼ |
| ...d Trust Cp. | 35½ | 36½ |
| ...Bank Corporation. | 44½ | 45½ |
| ...Inc. | 21¼ | 22¼ |
| ...d. Bncp. | 17½ | 18¼ |
| ...at. Cinn. | 23½ | 24¼ |
| ...Corporation | 33¼ | 34½ |
| ...Bank Op. Chic. | 25½ | 26½ |
| ...Bank & Trust Phil | 19½ | 20¼ |
| ...First Banks | 19¼ | 20 |
| ...Nat. Bank Pitts. | 47¼ | 48 |
| ...ty Corporation | 30 | 30½ |
| ...gland Merch. Boston | 14 | 14½ |
| ...iphia Nat. Corp. | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| ...Nat Corporation | 28¼ | 29 |
| ...ial Corporation | 21¼ | 22 |
| ...Pac Corporation | 17⅞ | 18 |
| ...t Ass. Boston | 28¾ | 29¼ |
| ...r. Bank Boston | 23 | 24 |
| ...rust New York | 20 | 21 |
| ...a. Bankshares | 14⅞ | 15¼ |
| ...a Nat. Bnksh. | 13¾ | 14¼ |

## ...Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 14, 1975

| | Sales | High | Low | Close Chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,465,900 | 5⅞ | 4¾ | 5¼+ ⅝ |
| v | 1,069,600 | 44½ | 39⅝ | 41+5⅞ |
| tor | 927,100 | 58 | 54½ | 56⅞— ⅞ |
| Inc | 801,600 | 23⅝ | 22⅛ | 23¼+ ¼ |
| p | 629,800 | 30⅝ | 28⅛ | 30⅛+1½ |
| Tel | 625,800 | 51 | 49⅛ | 50⅞+1⅞ |
| El | 622,200 | 12⅝ | 11⅛ | 11¾— ⅛ |
| w | 614,200 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13¼+ ½ |
| ector | 604,800 | 6⅞ | 5 | 5⅛— ⅛ |
| he. | 569,300 | 36⅛ | 32⅞ | 34⅞—1¾ |
| Cp | 560,100 | 57⅞ | 54 | 54⅛— ⅛ |
| dne | 537,400 | 13 | 12 | 12⅞— ⅛ |
| | 497,800 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21¼+ ⅛ |
| id | 494,700 | 38 | 36¼ | 37 + ¾ |
| os | 491,700 | 26⅝ | 24⅝ | 26⅝+1½ |
| s | 489,700 | 83 | 75⅞ | 80⅞— ⅜ |
| orr | 472,500 | 55⅛ | 51⅞ | 54½+3⅜ |
| eel | 443,700 | 31¼ | 30 | 30⅝— ⅞ |
| rp | 422,800 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10¼+ ¼ |
| init | 418,400 | 4⅞ | 3¾ | 4¼+ ⅜ |

...s traded: 2,053
...nces: 1,225; declines: 570; un-
...: 288.
...highs: 191; new lows: 55.

Volume

| | |
|---|---|
| ...eek | 95,962,841 shares |
| ...ago | 74,899,590 shares |
| ...ago | 70,334,100 shares |
| ... | 4,195,579,958 shares |
| ... | 3,085,264,012 shares |
| ... | 3,495,449,588 shares |

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# Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

with a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent for a yield to maturity of 9.98 per cent.

In the Canadian-dollar sector, Hudson Bay's loan was increased $Can 10 million to $Can 35 million. The six-year notes, carrying a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent, were priced at a premium of 100 1/2, giving a yield of 10.14 per cent.

Scheduled to be announced this week is a loan for Canadian Pacific.

The issue that generated the most enthusiasm last week was for Charbonnages de France. Demand was so strong that the five-year loan was increased by 50 million French francs to 150 million francs and it was priced at a premium of 100 3/4, cutting the effective yield to 9.8 per cent.

The next borrower in French francs is expected to be Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann.

In attempting to better organize this sector of the Eurobond market and using the *pattern set by the authorities in* the Netherlands, the French Ministry of Finance has told bankers that only three issues can be floated in each quarter, preferably one a month. The maximum size is to be 100 million francs—although an exception was made for the state-owned Charbonnages.

Only three types of borrowers will be authorized to come to market: French state entities, French corporations and foreign firms based in other Common Market countries. The ministry would like to see one of each group in each three-month period. However, it is unlikely that there will be much demand to fill the third category. British, Irish or Italian companies would hardly be welcomed by investors given the poor economic conditions prevalent in those countries. West German and Dutch borrowers are unlikely to be tempted because they can borrow in their own currencies at rates much below what they would have to pay in the Eurofranc market.

### Eurofranc Limit

For the present, Eurofranc loans will be limited to a maximum five-year maturity.

In the deutsche-mark sector, the Asian Development Bank completed its 50-million-DM private placement of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent. They were priced at 99 1/2 for a yield of 8.63 per cent.

The Inter-American Development Bank, which was to have issued a similar private placement, has withdrawn from the market. It was rumored that the bank objected to having to accept the same terms as the Asian bank.

These two private placements had been scheduled before the DM bond market closed in August. However, Frankfurt bankers report that it is unlikely private placements will be allowed once the DM sector of the Eurobond market opens later this month. They expect the volume of the market to be kept to a monthly maximum of 300 million DM of publicly issued bonds.

The first issuer, expected late this month, is expected to be Sanko Steamship of Japan. The coupon on the 80-million-DM loan is still being discussed.

The only other issue on offer is a 20-million Unit-of-Account loan for the province of Manitoba. The 10-year bond is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent.

### Salomon Brothers Plans

Prices in the secondary market were well maintained last week. But the best news it heard was the report that Salomon Brothers may be entering the market.

Salomon, the premier Wall Street trading house, said that it "is doing a study of the Eurodollar bond market which is expected to continue for several months before any activity in the secondary market is contemplated."

The secondary market, which has always suffered from too few market-makers and inadequate liquidity, could benefit greatly from Salomon's entry. But the key question is how much capital the firm will decide to commit to this market if, indeed, it does decide to come in.

There are about 10 firms which *more or less maintain an active* market and five others which are in when business is good and out when it is not. The largest of the market-makers is reportedly Brussels-based Bondtrade, with something like $7 million of active inventory.

Salomon officials stress that their study, one of several made over the years, is no "big deal." The implication is that if the firm does decide to make a market in Eurobonds, its role will be an evolving one—starting modestly and growing if conditions warrant.

The biggest question Salomon has to answer for itself is what role the Eurobond market itself will play once the U.S. withholding tax on interest payments is removed—as is now expected.

### The Banks' Role

If investors move en masse to the New York bond market, activity here could shrivel to almost nothing. However, few analysts believe this will happen. The Eurobond market is becoming increasingly institutionalized with the trust departments of banks replacing individual investors as the major force. And there is little question that the banks will prefer to put their clients into Eurobonds because the banks themselves earn far heftier commissions and fees from underwriting Eurobonds than they can by participating in bonds issued in New York.

In the syndicated bank loan sector of the Euromarket, politics was the key feature of the week with North Vietnam arranging a five-year loan of 70 million deutsche marks at 1 3/4 points over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR). Given the war-wrecked condition of the economy, the decision to organize a syndicated loan can only be explained as a political decision motivated by the hope that the money raised will be spent on products sold by the customers of the complying banks. The loan was arranged by the Russian-owned Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord in conjunction with two giant nationalized banks, Banque Nationale de Paris and Sté Générale, as well as Crédit Commercial de France and Banque de l'Union Européenne. The only West German member of the syndicate was Bank fur Gemeinwirtschaft.

Banks taking from 3 million to 7 million DM can earn *additional participating fees ranging* from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.

Meanwhile, a $400-million, five-year loan for Russia is under way at 1 1/4 over LIBOR, which many banks feel is too cheap.

### Hungarian Borrowing

Hungary is borrowing $150 million for six years at 1 3/8 over LIBOR.

Denmark is in the market for a $300-million, seven-year loan and New Zealand is seeking a large loan of "over $150 million *for over seven years*" at what is said to be "attractive" spreads.

Brazil is arranging a $100-million, five-year loan at 1 3/4 over LIBOR, NYK lines is seeking $60 million for 6 1/2 years at 1 3/4 over the interbank rate and the International Bank of Iran and Japan based in Tehran is seeking $20 million for four years at 1 1/2 per cent.

International Institutions (7-15 years)
Nov. 12: 9.27 %; Nov. 5: 9.25 %.
Industrials (5-7 years)
Nov. 12: 8.00 %; Nov. 5: 7.94 %.
Industrials (7-15 years)
Nov. 12: 9.24 %; Nov. 5: 9.28 %.

Market Turnover

| | Nov. 14 | Nov. 7 |
|---|---|---|
| Cedel | $275.3 mil. | $361.6 mil. |
| Euroclear | $258.4 mil. | $316.4 mil. |

# Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9.)

departure for a government previously committed to heavy public and social spending and high corporate and individual taxation.

A government official, commenting on the new strategy, said that "we recognize that an adequate return on capital is a precondition to economic growth."

Critics of the new plan are suspicious of it for various reasons. A top British banker said *he felt* it was "merely a clever public relations stunt" and that the disposition of funds "would be done on a political basis where the pressures of the trade unions are the greatest."

Another saw it, together with the IMF loan application, as a "way to placate the rest of the world that we are embarking on sounder economic policies."

He also wondered whether it would develop as a device to help out Chrysler, which has been in deep financial trouble here and has asked government assistance involving a reported loan of $200 million or more to remain operative and maintain 25,000 jobs at its British plants. In answer, government officials have let it be known that the intent is not to help any "industrial lame ducks" but rather to support pivotal marginal companies that ought to be preserved.

Despite its dilemma over the crisis at Chrysler, the government apparently does not contemplate any huge financial aid to that company. If it does anything, it may only make a small loan to "soften the blow," as an official put it. What it would do about the large unemployment problem that would result from a Chrysler shutdown is a major, unresolved problem.

# Dutch to Reduce Natural Gas Use, Stop All Exports

GRONINGEN, the Netherlands, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—As Holland's supply of natural gas begins to diminish, export contracts for Dutch natural gas will be allowed to expire and domestic use of gas will be concentrated on high-value uses for which alternative fuels cannot be found, NV Nederlandse Gasunie said.

Volume sales of gas to domestic consumers and abroad will continue to rise on the basis of existing contracts to 1978 but will then decline, it said in its 1975 sales plan.

Exports will fall strongly after 1985 and by 1994 will have practically ceased, Gasunie said.

Gasunie will let contracts for gas for general industrial heating use expire but will allow customers time to convert to other fuels. No new contracts will be signed for deliveries of gas to power stations.

It will continue to sign contracts for gas for use in private households up to 1985 and will guarantee deliveries up to 2005.

The projections are based on current reserves of gas put at 2,000 billion cubic meters, principally from the Groningen area, plus some deliveries from the Norwegian area of the North Sea, Gasunie said.

# Oil-Coal Surpluses Creating Political Problem for Bonn

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 16 (NYT).—Two years after the severe shortages and high prices of the energy crisis, West Germany has on its hands a surplus of cheap oil and a 13.5-million-ton pile of excess coal that threaten to become a political problem.

After the Arab oil embargo of 1973, the Bonn government encouraged coal producers in the Ruhr and Saar Valleys not to cut back annual production as they had intended. However, as an effect of the recession, the West German coal surplus may grow to 15 million tons by the end of this year and miners may have to be put on short hours this winter for the first time since the late 1960s, according to Alfred Plitzko of the German Coal Institute in Essen.

The miners and factory workers of the Ruhr are among the *strongest supporters of Chancel*lor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party and he faces re-election next October.

Mr. Schmidt was reportedly so disturbed by the news of the growing coal surplus that he went to Düsseldorf to talk about it personally with Gov. Heinz Kuhn of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia before beginning his trip to China. He returned from China three weeks ago.

The fuel surplus is more a result of the recession than of conservation measures. The steel industry, usually one of the biggest domestic consumers of coal, is in a deep slump this year in West Germany and Western Europe. The economic slowdown has also forced down the price of heavy industrial oil to about $75 a metric ton, even below the levels of early last year. Taking advantage of this, many power stations that switched to coal after the price of oil rose in 1973 *have switched back to oil; black* piles of surplus coal are growing along the Ruhr River.

Part of the government's response to the oil crisis of 1973 was to reduce Germany's dependence on oil as a source of energy. Bonn has encouraged the coal industry to keep producing at an annual rate of about 95 million metric tons and 95 million tons was close to what the industry produced last year.

At this rate, the government did not expect a surplus to develop until after 1977, when it expected to be prepared to step in and help industry out with the cost of maintaining the stockpiles.

"We've begun negotiations to ask the government to start taking over the costs now," Mr. Plitzko said.

Economics Ministry officials say that the problem is due mainly to the general economic slowdown, because oil prices are "in the cellar," and as a government spokesman said, "We have so much oil at the moment we don't know what to do with it."

### Price Increase

At the end of September, there were oil reserves for 81 days, he said; oil imports for the first six months of this year were only 42 million metric tons, 8 million under purchases for the same period of last year. An oil company official said that the industry would try to raise the price of heavy industrial oil by about $1 a metric ton soon but, he added, "We don't have much hope that it'll work."

Despite the coal surplus, the cost of hard coal has risen by about 44 per cent since October, 1973. The current price of coal for electricity plants is about $52 a metric ton, according to Mr. Plitzko.

Mr. Schmidt placed the coal problem at the top of his agenda after returning from China and said that the Cabinet would propose legislation to help the industry deal with the crisis later this month. "We want to be re-elected and especially in the Ruhr," one of his closest aides, Manfred Schuler, said.

### Tremors in Turkey

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey, Nov. 16 (UPI).—A new series of earth tremors late Friday and early yesterday shook Turkey's eastern Diyarbakir Province, site of the September earthquake that killed more than 2,000, provincial officials said yesterday. Earthquakes were also reported in Mexico, Italy, Iran and the Philippines.

## International Bonds

*(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)*

Units of Account — DM Basis

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Africa 8¾-82 | 97 | 99 |
| Australia 8-86 | 101½ | 103½ |
| Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78. | 91 | 93 |
| Cavado 7-82 | 88 | 90 Ind. |
| Centrest 8¾-85 | 100 | 102 |
| CCA 6½-86 | 98 | 100 |
| CCA 7-84 | 96½ | 98½ |
| CCA 8-86 | 98 | 100 |
| CECA 5¾-86 | 94 | 95½ |
| CFE 6½-86 | 82 | 84 |
| CFE 7½-78 | 98 | 100 |
| CFE 8½-79 | 100 | — |
| Communautés Urb. 8-86 | 98 | 99 |
| Crédit Nat. 8-88 | 99 | 101 |
| CUF 6¾-77 | 93 | 95 Ind. |
| Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86 | 97 | 99 |
| E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86 | 97½ | 99½ |
| Escom 7-78 | 99 | — |
| Escom 8½-85 | 95 | 97 |
| Escom 9¼-80 | 99 | — |
| Fomento 5½-78 | 90 | 93 Ind. |
| Greater 5½-84 | 91½ | 93½ |
| Imatran 8-78 | 97 | 99 |
| Manitoba 7-88 | 94 | 96 |
| Manitoba 8-87 | 102 | 104 |
| Nancy 8-86 | 98½ | 100½ |
| Norges Kommun. 7¾-86 | 98 | 99½ |
| North Scot. 8-84 | 98 | 100 |
| Redernes 8-80 | 98 | 100 |
| Reed 6¾-82 | 92 | 94 |
| Sacor 4 6¾-77 | 99 | 101 Ind. |
| SNCF 7¾-88 | 98 | 100 |
| Watney 7-84 | 91 | 93 |
| A.C.C. 10-78 | 103 | 104 |
| Apel 9½-85 | 100½ | 101½ |
| Bass 7-91 | 87 | 89 Ind. |
| Cop. City 9¼-85 | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| Cop. City 10-79 | 104 | — |
| C.O.A. 9¼-85 | 100¼ | 101¼ |
| Cop. Tel 9½-85 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| G.I.S. 9¾-83 | 101 | 102 |
| Iceland 8½-88 | 90¼ | 92 |
| Iceland 10-94 | 103 | 104 |
| Imatran 9¾-85 | 99 | 100 |
| Ind. Mtg. Bk. Finl. 9½ 83 | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| St. Oil Ind. 8-88 | 88 | 90 |
| Brisa 8¾-89 | 70 | 72 Ind. |
| Pechiney 8¾-89 | 92½ | 94 |
| Cofiroute 9-89 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Oslo 8¾-92 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Oslo 10-81 (Fl.) | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Ireland 9¼-82 (BF) | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| Ireland 9¾-84 (BF) | 99½ | 100½ |
| S.D.R. 9-87 | 100¼ | 101½ |

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia 7-92,87 | 94½ |
| Copenhagen 8¼-87 | 74¼ |
| Courtaulds 7¾-87 | 81½ |
| Courtaulds 6½-87 | 71½ |
| Daimler 8-85 | 101.80 |
| Elec. Council 9¾-86 | 94 |
| ESCOM 6¾-87 | 73½ |
| Eurofima 6¾-87 | 87½ |
| EIB 7¾-89 | 96½ |
| Finland 7-82 | 93.55 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hammersley 6½-87 | 77¼ |
| IAD 6¾-87 | 84¼ |
| ICI 6½-92 | 74½ |
| KHD 6¾-87 | 83.60 |
| KLM 8½-85 | 93½ |
| New Zealand 7-87 | 89.40 |
| Ontario Hydro 6½-87 | 85¾ |
| Ontario Hydro 7½-86 | 95¾ |
| Philip Morris 6¾-87 | 93¼ |
| Quebec 6½-87 | 84.85 |
| Quebec Hydro 6½-87 | 85½ |
| Saab 7¾-86 | 93¼ |
| Tenneco 7¾-86 | 95 |
| Worldbank 8½-82 | 93½ |
| Worldbank 6¾-87 | 89½ |

European Currency Units*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Africa 8-86 | 78 | 80 |
| CECA 8-85 | 96 | 97½ |
| ENEL 7½-86 | 82 | 84 |
| Eurofima 7¾-81 | 96 | 98 |
| Interfrigo 7½-86 | 89 | 91 |

*For trading in DM.

French Francs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Air Liquide 8½-81 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| BASF 7½-87 | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| CNT 7½-84 | 86 | 87 |
| EIB 7¾-81 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Gervais 5-87 | 68 | 70 |
| New Zeal. 7½-87 | 76¾ | 77¾ |
| Oslo 7½-87 | 76¾ | 77¾ |
| Petrol BP 7-80 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Quebec 7½-87 | 77½ | 78½ |
| Renault 7¼-87 | 77¼ | 78¼ |
| Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87 | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| Roussel 7-79 | 96 | 97 |
| Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78 | 96 | 97 |
| World Bank 7¼-87 | 78 | 79 |

Guilders

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ABN 9½-79 | 102½ | 103½ |
| AMRO 9½-79 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Arbed 6½-80 | 93½ | 94½ |
| BP 8-78 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Cons. Foods 6½-80 | 95 | 96 |
| Eurofima 5½-78 | 94 | 95 |
| EIB 9½-79 | 103¼ | 104¼ |
| Govett 6½-79 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Holl Inns 8½-79 | 90½ | 91½ |
| KLM 8-79 | 95 | 96 |
| Ned Gas Un 9¾-79 | 103½ | 104½ |
| New Zealand 6½-79 | 96 | 97 |
| Philips 6-79 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Sperry 8½-79 | 97½ | 98½ |
| St. Brands 8½-79 | 96 | 97 |

Luxembourg Francs

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asian Bank 8¾-87 | 76 | 78 |
| EIB 7-86 | 85 | 87 |
| Burmah 7-86 | 53 | 55 |
| Cons. Eur 7-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Denmark 6¾-87 | 76 | 78 |
| Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87 | 45 | 49 |
| Finland 7-87 | 77 | 79 |
| ISE 8½-87 | 83 | 85 |
| Oslo 6¾-87 | 75 | 77 |
| Reed 6¾-87 | 52 | 54 |
| Slater 7½-87 | 53 | 55 |

# IMF Needs Cash For Fund Due to U.K. Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund will soon have to seek more money for its oil facility because of Britain's plans to borrow $1.2 billion from this special reserve for countries hit by the high cost of oil.

Informed sources said several other countries were soon expected to apply for major loans from the oil facility, which has already had to meet heavy demands since it was established, largely at British insistence, last year.

So far this year, 22 countries have borrowed the equivalent of just over $2.19 billion from the approximately $4 billion available to the facility.

In addition, the fund's executive board recently approved a $90-million loan for Argentina and loans totalling another $180 million to $240 million are awaiting approval, the sources said.

Britain recently announced that it was applying for a total of just over $2 billion from the IMF, including $840 million as the first slice of normal IMF drawings available to Britain.

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## Sports

# Soviet Fighters Take It on Jaw From U.S.

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NYT).—The United States, inferior in experience and a decided underdog before the competition, scored a smashing victory over the Soviet Union's best amateur boxers in an all-heavyweight card at Madison Square Garden Friday night. The United States won the 10-bout program, 6-4.

The decisive victory came in the final slugfest when 20-year-old Jimmy Clark, a sophomore at West Chester (Pa.) State College, stopped the Soviet squad's best man, Igor Vysotsky. The United States led, 5 bouts to 4, going into that final contest.

Vysotsky had a won-lost record of 86-12 and had recently defeated Teo Stevenson of Cuba, the Pan-American, Olympic and world amateur titleholder.

But Clark had other ideas. In a bristling battle that saw both men *suffer* eye cuts in the opening round, Clark turned loose his heavy punches in the final round of the three-round fight.

Vysotsky, who had floored Clark in the first round with a short right to the chin, was battered all over the ring in the last three minutes. The Russian fighter's face was a bloody mask, and the referee, Vladimir Yengibaryan, stopped the fight at 1 minute 46 seconds. It was the third technical knockout of the night.

The American triumph reversed an all-weight loss, 8 to 2, suffered against the Soviet Union here last Jan. 27.

Friday's bruising battle left young Clark weary, but jubilant. He said, "It was no fun out there. He was strong, and after I was floored, that just made me fight harder."

The crowd of 10,106 gave Clark a standing ovation at the end and many of the fans were *on their feet* cheering throughout the three rounds.

Another notable victory was scored by Gerry Cooney, a 19-year-old construction worker. Cooney knocked out 24-year-old Nikolay Aksyonov at 2 minutes 23 seconds of the first round.

The best-looking fighter of the 20 was Russian Victor Ivanov, a 19-year-old who knocked out Greg Sorrentino, a protégé of Carmen Basilio, the former welterweight and middleweight champion. Both were sharp, hard-hitting punchers, but Sorrentino had the misfortune to run into a solid right to the chin that sent him to the canvas, knocked out at 2:23 of the first round.

The only decision that irked the fans was the one that went against Marvin Stinson, Joe Frazier's protégé, who had 18 knockouts in 40 previous bouts.

Victor Uliyanich was awarded the decision, but Stinson suffered from some questionable judging. The American judge voted three rounds to Stinson, the Soviet judge voted three rounds for Uliyanich, and the Canadian judge split his card, 2 to 1, for the Soviet fighter.

Another Russian victor was Anatoly Kliminov, who decisioned John Davis.

# *Belgium, Spain Move Ahead In European Nations Soccer*

*From Wire Dispatches*

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Belgium and Spain both managed to play their opposition to ties on the road this weekend and the draws were enough to push them into the quarterfinals of the European Nations Cup soccer tournament.

At Paris, Belgium drew with France, 0-0, in a Group Seven match.

The French, playing poorly, were further handicapped when second-half substitute Jean-Michel Larqué was ordered off for retaliating after a foul.

Belgium won the Group Seven tournament with eight points, followed by East Germany, seven, France, five, and Iceland with four.

Belgium concentrated mainly on defense in a match played in heavy rain which bothered the passing of the Frenchmen.

France appeared sharp early in the second half when Larqué, the St. Etienne captain, replaced Jean-Noël Hucq. But after he was ordered off the French lost momentum.

At Bucharest, Spain advanced when it played Romania to a 2-2 tie in the August 23 Stadium.

Spain leads the Group Four standings with nine points achieved in six games. They are followed by Romania and Scotland, each with six points and five games played. Denmark is last with one point and six games played.

The only other quarterfinal qualifier thus far is Russia.

# Hockey, Basketball Results

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

| Atlantic Division | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 7 | 4 | .636 | — |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 4 | .636 | — |
| Boston | 6 | 5 | .545 | 1 |
| New York | 5 | 8 | .385 | 3 |
| **Central Division** | | | | |
| Washington | 6 | 4 | .600 | — |
| Atlanta | 6 | 4 | .600 | — |
| New Orleans | 6 | 6 | .500 | 1 |
| Houston | 4 | 5 | .444 | 1 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 4 | 7 | .364 | 2 1/2 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

| Midwest Division | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 6 | 5 | .545 | — |
| Milwaukee | 5 | 7 | .417 | 1 1/2 |
| Kansas City | 3 | 6 | .333 | 2 |
| Chicago | 3 | 7 | .300 | 2 1/2 |
| **Pacific Division** | | | | |
| Golden State | 8 | 2 | .800 | — |
| Los Angeles | 8 | 5 | .615 | 1 1/2 |
| Portland | 5 | 6 | .455 | 3 1/2 |
| Phoenix | 4 | 5 | .444 | 3 1/2 |
| Seattle | 5 | 8 | .385 | 4 1/2 |

AD Hockey Stax

Friday's Games

Los Angeles 114, Phoenix 107 (Abdul-Jabbar 35, Ford 23; Adams 35, Westphal 24) *Kareem Abdul Jabbar scores 13 points in final 12 minutes.*

Portland 93, Chicago 89 (Neal 31, Wicks 17; Love 30, Benbow 15).

Atlanta 97, Washington 88 (Henderson 31, Drew 19; Hayes 27, Haskins 16).

Philadelphia 119, Boston 109 (White 34, Havlicek 20; Carter 37, McGinnis 22).

Seattle 100, Cleveland 97 (Brown 26, Watts 24; Snyder 28, Chones 19).

Buffalo 112, Milwaukee 98 (Winters 20, Brokaw 15; McAdoo 27, Marin 23).

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 110, Washington 109 (McGinnis 29, Carter 21; Chenier, Unseld 25, Hayes 19) Coniel Norman came off bench and scored four points in third overtime to give 76ers victory.

Detroit 101, Milwaukee 89 (Rowe 22, K. Porter 20; Winters 21, Price 16).

Boston 112, Buffalo 110 (Havlicek, White 28, Scott 17; McAdoo 36, Smith 22).

New York 92, Atlanta 88 (Haywood 18, Monroe, Frazier 17; Hudson 22, Jones 20) Five Knicks score 15 or more points.

Cleveland 99, Portland 95 (Brewer 20, Smith 18; P. Neal 25, Hollins 20).

Golden State 123, Kansas City 92 (Wilkes 22, Williams 31; Hampson 16, Wedman 13) Warriors win sixth straight.

Houston 103, New Orleans 101 (Murphy 34, Meriwether 18; Maravich 29, James 20) *Joe Meriwether's dunk shot with 2 seconds left wins game.*

## NHL Standings

| Patrick Division | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 11 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 86 | 49 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 8 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 68 | 51 |
| Atlanta | 7 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 43 | 46 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 6 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 53 | 72 |
| **Smythe Division** | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 9 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 67 | 55 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 62 | 48 |
| Vancouver | 6 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 50 | 61 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 28 | 53 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 34 | 61 |
| **Norris Division** | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 12 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 33 | 39 |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 5 | 2 | 26 | 58 | 58 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 68 | 79 |
| Detroit | 5 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 49 | 73 |
| Washington | 2 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 93 |
| **Adams Division** | | | | | | |
| Buffalo | 12 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 76 | 35 |
| Toronto | 8 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 52 | 51 |
| Boston | 8 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 56 | 52 |
| California | 6 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 54 | 67 |

Friday's Games

Atlanta 4, Washington 1 (Graves, Plett 2, Kryskow; Pyatt)

Toronto 4, California 2 (McDonald, Stoughton 2, Neely; Murdoch, Klassen).

Saturday's Games

Vancouver 4, NY Islanders 3 (Gould, Ververgaert, Robitaille, Grisdale; Drouin, Harris, Parise).

Chicago 4, Montreal 4 (Hull, Martin 2, Rota; Gainey, Mahovlich, Van Boxmeer, Lafleur) Guy Lafleur's 14th goal ties game in final period.

NY Rangers 5, Minnesota 2 (Vickers 2, Middleton, Dillon, Gilbert; Cameron, Hextall) North Stars lose sixth straight.

St. Louis 9, Washington 2 (Plante, Merrick 2, B. Wilson, Unger 3, Berenson, Thompson, MacMillan; White, Lampman).

Detroit 3, Philadelphia 1 (Grant, McKechnie 2; Dornhoefer) Red Wings win third straight.

Boston 5, Atlanta 3 (*O'Reilly*, Sheppard, Orr, Park, Forbes; Comeau, St. Sauveur, Bennett).

Buffalo 5, Pittsburgh 3 (Robert, McNab, Perreault 2, Martin; Pronovost, Larouche).

## ABA Results

Friday's Games

St. Louis 106, Virginia 103 (Lewis 22, Lucas 21; Neumann 27, Burden 20).

Indiana 129, Utah 119 (Knight 43, Hillman 32; Boone 28, Kennedy 20).

Denver 117, Kentucky 111 (Thompson 34, Simpson 19; Gilmore, Averitt 27, Owens 10) Rookie David Thompson scored 21 points in first half.

Saturday's Game

New York 112, San Antonio 109 (Erving 29, Williamson 24; Kenon 27, Silas 23) Julius Erving also had 10 rebounds, nine assists and five steals.

## *WHA Results*

Friday's Games

Winnipeg 6, Edmonton 1 (Ford, Hornung, Hull 2, Sullivan 2; Long).

Toronto 2, Phoenix 2 (P. Mahovlich, Jacques; Lariviere, Mononen).

Saturday's Games

Cincinnati 8, Houston 5 (Larose 2, Campbell, Venerusso, Guite, D. Sobchuk, Dudley 2; Taylor, Labossiere, J. Popiel, Larway, Hall).

Denver 5, Cleveland 4 (MacGregor 2, Borgesen, Bignell, Backstrom; Ward, Pinder, Moffatt, Leduc) Ralph Backstrom's breakaway goal in sudden-death *overtime is winner.*

Minnesota 9, Indianapolis 7 (Walton 2, McKenzie 2, Holmgren 3, Keon, Smith; Scharf, Wyrozub 2, Stapleton 2, Thomas, Harbaruk).

Quebec 3, New England 1 (Bernier, Houle, Tardif; Carleton).

# Car Constructors Reach Accord For 1976 Prix

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (AP).—Formula one auto makers yesterday accepted a compromise agreement of $285,000 for every race they enter during the 1976 season. The contract was worked out at a meeting here with representatives of the grand prix organizers.

The constructors initially demanded $350,000, plus $1 for every spectator at a grand prix race, and there was little hope when the meeting started that an agreement could be reached.

"The organizers were offering $245,000," said International Sports Commission chairman Pierre Ugueux after the meeting, "but we managed to reach this compromise and I think everyone is satisfied now."

Ugueux said that the starting money would be hiked for the 1977 and 1978 seasons according to an index system based on the increase of the number of spectators attending races.

Sponsors' representatives were also present at the meeting. Ugueux said it was extremely important that an accord could be worked out because this stabilized sponsor participation and pilots' contracts for three years.

"Furthermore," Ugueux added, "the makers have pledged to go by the 1976 international calendar with no exceptions for any race whatsoever. We will be meeting again in Paris Nov. 21 to lay down rules for the next season."
vf2wh

More Sports News On Page 13

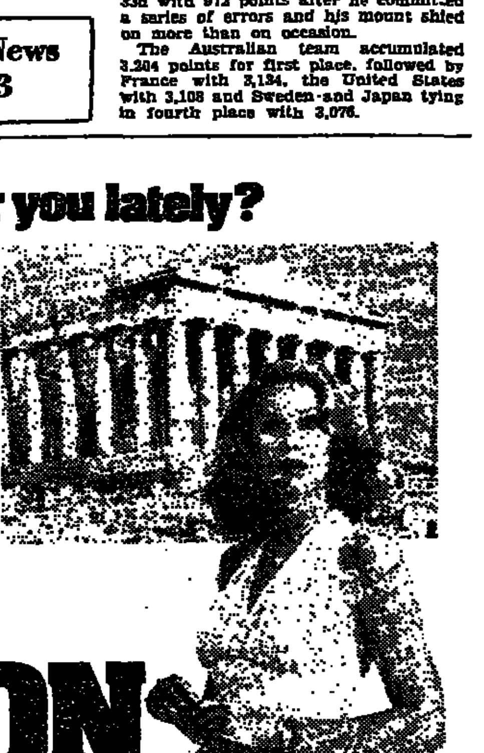
# *The Scoreboard*

MODERN PENTATHLON—At Mexico City, Australia won the singles and team equestrian events in the 21st world championship. Australian Allan Ridway won the singles, accumulating 1,100 points with a near perfect coverage of the 18-obstacle course in 1:36.03. *Mexico's Francisco Salazar also had 1,-100 points,* but he was placed second with a time of 1:41.04. Claude Guiguet of France, with 1,100 points and 1:43.04, came in third.

World champion Pavel Lednev from the Soviet Union, the favorite, placed 33d with 972 points after he committed a series of errors and his mount shied on more than on occasion.

The Australian team accumulated 3,204 points for first place, followed by France with 3,134, the United States with 3,108 and Sweden and Japan tying in fourth place with 3,076.

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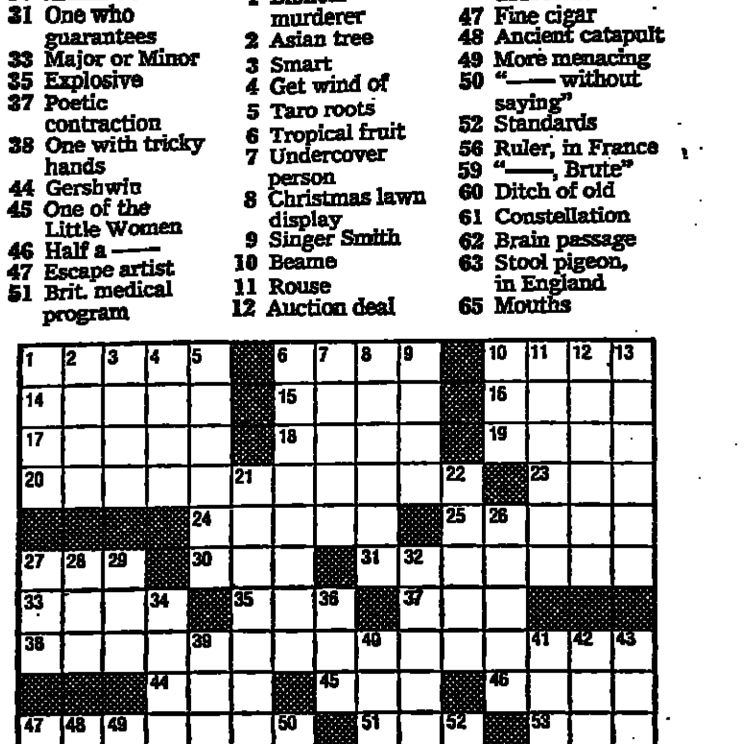
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**ACROSS**

1 Treasure trove
6 Thumb ——
10 Shelter
14 Suffered
15 Tourist mecca in India
16 Has- ——
17 Long tale
18 Athletic event
19 She, in Italy
20 Sorcerer
23 Color
24 Mother or down-to
25 Gaboriau or Zola
27 Likeness symbol
30 Indian title
31 One who guarantees
33 Major or Minor
35 Explosive
37 Poetic contraction
38 One with tricky hands
44 Gershwin
45 One of the Little Women
46 Half a ——
47 Escape artist
51 Brit. medical program
53 Calif. fort
54 Gabriel, for one
55 Cornered
57 Fine lace
58 Forte of 38 Across
64 Money premium
66 Professorial gown
67 Blood carrier
68 —— -do-well
69 Show's partner
70 Beer
71 Irish expletive
72 Employs
73 Baby carrier

**DOWN**

1 Biblical murderer
2 Asian tree
3 Smart
4 Get wind of
5 Taro roots
6 Tropical fruit
7 Undercover person
8 Christmas lawn display
9 Singer Smith
10 Beame
11 Rouse
12 Auction deal
13 Less sensible
21 Possible U.F.O. passenger
22 Replace pied type
26 Rivera work
27 Kind of tent
28 Deviate
29 Peer Gynt's mother
32 Whinnied
34 Actor's ploy
36 Conway of TV
39 Bird sound
40 Smuts and MacArthur
41 "It's —— late"
42 Shell equipment
43 Postal abbreviation
47 Fine cigar
48 Ancient catapult
49 More menacing
50 "—— without saying"
52 Standards
56 Ruler, in France
59 "——, Brute"
60 Ditch of old
61 Constellation
62 Brain passage
63 Stool pigeon, in England
65 Mouths



# WEATHER

| | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| ANKARA | — | — | Unavailable |
| ATHENS | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | — | — | Unavailable |
| BELGRADE | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 11 | 52 | Showers |
| BUDAPEST | 2 | 36 | Overcast |
| CAIRO | — | — | Unavailable |
| CASABLANCA | 23 | 73 | Clear |
| COPENHAGEN | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 0 | 32 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| EDINBURGH | 5 | 41 | Overcast |
| FLORENCE | 8 | 46 | Rain |
| FRANKFURT | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| GENEVA | 12 | 54 | Showers |
| HELSINKI | 6 | 43 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL | — | — | Unavailable |
| LAS PALMAS | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| LISBON | 20 | 68 | Clear |
| LONDON | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| LOS ANGELES | 11 | 52 | Fog |
| MADRID | 18 | 66 | Clear |
| MILAN | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| MONTREAL | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| MOSCOW | 2 | 36 | Clear |
| MUNICH | 2 | 36 | Rain |
| NEW YORK | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| NICE | 14 | 57 | Cloudy |
| OSLO | 1 | 34 | Snow |
| PARIS | 11 | 52 | Rain |
| PRAGUE | 4 | 39 | Clear |
| ROME | 15 | 59 | Overcast |
| SOFIA | 2 | 36 | Overcast |
| STOCKHOLM | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| TEHRAN | — | — | Unavailable |
| TEL AVIV | 23 | 73 | Clear |
| TUNIS | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| VENICE | 6 | 43 | Rain |
| VIENNA | 3 | 37 | Overcast |
| WARSAW | 0 | 32 | Overcast |
| WASHINGTON | 19 | 66 | Clear |
| ZURICH | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

# Mutual Funds

**Closing Prices Nov. 14, 1975**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AGE Fnd | 4.14 | 4.22 |
| Adm Grt | 3.39 | |
| Adm Inc | 3.22 | |
| Adm Ins | 6.64 | |
| Advisrs | 3.13 | 3.42 |
| Aetna F | 6.95 | 7.60 |
| Aetna Shr | 11.60 | 12.68 |
| Afuture F | 8.38 | N.L. |
| AllAm Fd | .39 | |
| Allstate | 9.34 | 10.04 |
| Alpha | 9.74 | N.L. |
| Am Birth | 10.21 | 11.22 |
| Am Eqity | 4.43 | 4.85 |
| American Funds: | | |
| Am Bal | 7.03 | 7.68 |
| Amcp | 4.52 | 4.94 |
| Am Inc | 7.87 | 8.60 |
| A Mutl | 8.04 | 8.79 |
| A Specl | 5.54 | 6.05 |
| Bond F | 14.13 | 15.44 |
| Cap Fd | 5.83 | 6.37 |
| Grwth | 3.98 | 4.35 |
| Incom | 12.94 | 14.14 |
| ICA | 12.19 | 13.32 |
| N Pers | 14.92 | 16.31 |
| Stk Fd | 6.59 | 7.20 |
| Wa Mut | 11.74 | 12.83 |
| Am Grth | 4.32 | 4.72 |
| Am Insin | 4.18 | 4.57 |
| Am Invs | 4.16 | N.L. |
| AmN Gth | 2.13 | 2.33 |
| Anchor Group: | | |
| Daily | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Grwth | 6.52 | 7.15 |
| Incme | 6.36 | 6.97 |
| Resrv | 10.24 | 11.22 |
| Spectr | 4.31 | 4.72 |
| Fd Inv | 6.48 | 7.10 |
| Wash N | 9.67 | 10.60 |
| Auda Fd | 6.88 | 7.52 |
| Ae Houghton: | | |
| Fnd A | 4.30 | 4.67 |
| Fnd B | 6.58 | 7.15 |
| Stock | 5.55 | 6.07 |
| BLC Grth | 9.22 | 10.07 |
| Babs Inc | 1.76 | N.L. |
| Babs Inv | 9.34 | N.L. |
| Beacn Hil | 8.11 | N.L. |
| Beacn In | 9.11 | N.L. |
| Berger Group: | | |
| 100 Fd | 6.51 | N.L. |
| 101 Fd | 7.29 | N.L. |
| Berk Cap | 6.57 | 7.18 |
| Bondstk | 4.25 | 4.64 |
| Bost Fdn | 8.35 | 9.13 |
| Brwn Fd | 2.99 | 3.06 |
| Calvin Bullock: | | |
| Bullck | 11.21 | 12.25 |
| Candn | unavail | |
| Divid | 2.88 | 3.15 |
| NatW S | 8.86 | 9.68 |
| NY Vnt | unavail | |
| CG Fund | 9.07 | 9.81 |
| CG Incm | 7.88 | 8.52 |
| Cap Pres | 94.33 | N.L. |
| Centry Sh | 9.31 | 10.17 |
| Chall Inv | 8.84 | 9.66 |
| Channing Funds: | | |
| AGn Ca | 3.90 | 4.26 |
| AGn In | 5.81 | 6.35 |
| Bond | 7.99 | 8.73 |
| Eq Grt | 6.16 | 6.73 |
| Fd Am | 5.87 | 6.42 |
| Prov | 3.31 | 3.62 |
| Vent | 9.22 | 10.08 |
| Chart Fd | 10.54 | 11.52 |
| Chase Gr Bos: | | |
| Fund | 6.36 | 6.95 |
| Frt Cap | 3.69 | 4.03 |
| Shrhld | 6.52 | 7.13 |
| Specl | 4.88 | 5.33 |
| Chemicl | 8.02 | 8.77 |
| CNA Mgemt Fds: | | |
| Liby Fd | 3.87 | 4.23 |
| Man Fd | 2.66 | 2.91 |
| Schust | 5.94 | 6.49 |
| Colonial: | | |
| Cnvrt | 8.08 | 8.83 |
| Equty | 2.34 | 2.56 |
| Fund | 8.96 | 9.79 |
| Grwth | 4.65 | 5.08 |
| Incom | 8.10 | 8.85 |
| Vent | 2.11 | 2.31 |
| Colu Grth | 12.33 | N.L. |
| Cwlth AB | .86 | .93 |
| Cwlth C | 1.28 | 1.39 |
| Comp Ca | 3.95 | |
| Comp Bd | 7.98 | 8.67 |
| Comp Fd | 7.13 | 7.75 |
| Concord | 8.32 | N.L. |
| Cons Inv | 9.00 | 9.50 |
| Constel G | 5.11 | N.L. |
| Cont Mut | 6.21 | N.L. |
| Ctry Cap | 11.11 | 12.01 |
| Davge Fd | 5.85 | N.L. |
| deVegh | 28.90 | N.L. |
| Delaware Group: | | |
| Decat | 9.38 | 10.25 |
| Delew | 9.11 | 9.96 |
| Delch | 8.30 | 8.69 |
| Delta | 3.80 | 4.15 |
| Dir Cap | 3.85 | 4.22 |
| Dodg Co | 14.40 | N.L. |
| Dre Bur | 8.76 | N.L. |
| Dreyfus Grp: | | |
| Dreyf | 10.38 | 11.38 |
| Equit | 4.14 | 4.43 |
| Levge | 12.68 | 13.90 |
| Liqu As | 10.02 | N.L. |
| Spl Inc | 6.60 | |
| Third C | 10.68 | 11.70 |
| E&E Fd | 2.92 | N.L. |
| Eagle Gr | 7.25 | 7.92 |
| Eaton&Howard: | | |
| Balan | 7.96 | 8.70 |
| Fours | 6.99 | N.L. |
| Grwth | 8.37 | 9.15 |
| Incom | 5.38 | 5.88 |
| Specl | 5.35 | 5.85 |
| Stock | 8.77 | 9.58 |
| EDIE Spl | 16.65 | N.L. |
| Egret Fd | 9.78 | 10.63 |
| Elfun Tr | 12.92 | |
| Energy | 11.60 | N.L. |
| Fairfld | 7.92 | 8.66 |
| Farm Bu | 7.74 | N.L. |
| Federated Funds: | | |
| Am Ldr | 8.15 | 8.27 |
| Empir | 17.19 | |
| Four E | 15.79 | |
| Fidelity Group: | | |
| Bond | 8.03 | 8.78 |
| Capit | 8.40 | 9.18 |
| Conifd | 10.20 | N.L. |
| Daily I | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Dstny | 7.23 | |
| Eqt Inc | 11.31 | N.L. |
| Esse | 7.23 | |
| Fidel | 14.14 | 15.45 |
| Puritn | 9.19 | 10.04 |
| Salem | 3.60 | 3.93 |
| Trend | 19.29 | 21.08 |
| Financial Prog: | | |
| Dyna | 3.69 | N.L. |
| Indust | 3.69 | N.L. |
| Incom | 6.18 | N.L. |
| FstFd Va | 10.20 | 11.15 |
| Fst Investors: | | |
| Disco | 4.39 | 4.81 |
| Grwth | 6.01 | 6.59 |
| Incom | 7.25 | 7.95 |
| Stock | 6.92 | 7.58 |
| Fst Mlt A | 7.25 | N.L. |
| Forty Fr | 10.80 | N.L. |
| Fnd Gth | 3.69 | 4.03 |
| Founders Group: | | |
| Grwth | 4.62 | 5.05 |
| Incom | 10.54 | 11.52 |
| Mutal | 8.30 | 9.07 |
| Specl | 7.89 | 8.62 |
| Franklin Group: | | |
| DNTC | 5.89 | 6.45 |
| Grwth | 5.55 | 6.08 |
| Utils | 4.00 | 4.38 |
| Incom | 1.59 | 1.74 |
| US Gov | 9.33 | 10.22 |
| Capit | 3.68 | 4.03 |
| Equit | 2.98 | 3.27 |
| Frkln Lfe | 9.04 | 9.88 |
| FdF Dep | 7.83 | N.L. |
| Fund Inc Grp: | | |
| Comm | 7.97 | 8.71 |
| Impac | 6.43 | 7.03 |
| Ind Trd | 9.65 | 10.55 |
| Pilot | 7.26 | 7.93 |
| GE S&S | 26.46 | |
| Gen Sec | 7.29 | N.L. |
| Grth Ind | 16.62 | N.L. |
| Guard M | 22.47 | N.L. |
| Hamilton: | | |
| F HDA | 3.86 | 4.22 |
| Grwth | 5.64 | 6.16 |
| Incom | 6.93 | 7.58 |
| Hart Gth | 9.27 | N.L. |
| Hart Lev | 8.54 | N.L. |
| Harvest | 9.36 | N.L. |
| Heritge | 1.11 | |
| Hor Man | 15.02 | 16.24 |
| ISI Group: | | |
| Grwth | 4.43 | 4.84 |
| Incom | 3.60 | 3.93 |
| Trus sh | 11.45 | 12.51 |
| Trus un | 3.09 | |
| Imp Cap | 7.37 | 8.05 |
| Imp Gth | 6.20 | 6.78 |
| Inc Bost | 5.38 | |
| Industry | 2.49 | |
| INTGN | 7.60 | 8.22 |
| Int Invst | 11.06 | 12.12 |
| Inver Gth | 7.15 | N.L. |
| Inv Guid | 6.87 | N.L. |
| Inv Indic | 1.70 | N.L. |
| Inves Bos | unavail | |
| Inv Counsel: | | |
| Capm | 7.47 | 8.19 |
| Capit S | 4.38 | 4.80 |
| Investors Group: | | |
| IDS Bd | 5.44 | 5.63 |
| IDS Grt | 4.91 | |
| IDS ndl | 4.49 | 4.88 |
| Mutl | 8.24 | 8.96 |
| Prog | 2.94 | 3.20 |
| Stock | 16.70 | 18.15 |
| Selact | 8.71 | 9.36 |
| Var Py | 6.20 | 6.74 |
| Inv Resh | 5.02 | 5.49 |
| Istel | 20.86 | 21.51 |
| Ivy | 5.92 | N.L. |
| JP GrthF | 8.48 | 9.22 |
| Janus F | 15.94 | N.L. |
| John Hancock: | | |
| Bond | 18.04 | 19.61 |
| Grwth | 5.81 | 6.32 |
| Signat | 7.54 | 8.20 |
| Johnstn | 19.24 | N.L. |
| Keystone Funds: | | |
| Apollo | 3.82 | 4.19 |
| Cus B1 | 16.82 | 17.59 |
| Cus B2 | 17.42 | 19.09 |
| Cus B4 | 7.31 | 8.01 |
| Cus K1 | 6.55 | 7.17 |
| Cus K2 | 5.04 | 5.52 |
| Cus S1 | 17.91 | 19.63 |
| Cus S2 | 8.43 | 9.23 |
| Cus S3 | 7.21 | 7.90 |
| Cus S4 | 2.93 | 3.21 |
| Polar | 3.13 | 3.42 |
| Land Gth | 6.64 | 7.26 |
| LD EdieC | 12.97 | 13.87 |
| LD EdlR | 1.00 | 1.01 |
| Lexington Grp: | | |
| Cp Ldr | 14.02 | 15.39 |
| Le Gr | 6.11 | 6.68 |
| Le Inc | 10.05 | 10.98 |
| Le Rh | 13.17 | 14.39 |
| Life Ins | 5.61 | 6.13 |
| Lincoln Natl: | | |
| Linc Ca | 5.60 | 6.12 |
| Sel Am | 6.34 | N.L. |
| Sel Opp | 8.19 | N.L. |
| Sel Spl | 12.23 | N.L. |
| Loomis Sayles: | | |
| Capit | 9.52 | N.L. |
| Mut | 12.49 | N.L. |
| Lord Abbett: | | |
| Affiltd | 6.65 | 7.17 |
| A Bus | 2.89 | 3.12 |
| Bnd Db | 9.33 | 10.20 |
| Lutheran Bro: | | |
| Fund | 9.50 | 10.38 |
| Incom | 8.41 | 9.19 |
| US Gov | 9.86 | 10.78 |
| Massachusett Co: | | |
| Freed | 6.68 | 7.32 |
| Indep | 6.61 | 7.24 |
| Mass | 9.61 | 10.53 |
| Mass Financl: | | |
| MIT | 9.80 | 10.57 |
| MIG | 9.35 | 10.08 |
| MID | 12.33 | 13.29 |
| MFD | 10.80 | 11.64 |
| MCD | 11.43 | 12.32 |
| MFB | 14.67 | 15.82 |
| Mathers | 9.69 | N.L. |
| Mid AM | 4.49 | 4.91 |
| Mon Mkt | 1.00 | N.L. |
| MONY F | 9.00 | 9.84 |
| MSB Fd | 13.31 | N.L. |
| Mut Ben | 8.21 | 8.97 |
| MIF Fd | 7.64 | 8.26 |
| MIF Gth | 3.40 | 3.68 |
| Mutualof Omaha: | | |
| Amer | 11.26 | 11.43 |
| Grwth | 4.17 | 4.53 |
| Incom | 8.20 | 8.91 |
| Mut Shrs | 19.71 | N.L. |
| NEA Mut | 7.97 | |
| Natl Ind | 8.94 | N.L. |
| Nat Secur Ser: | | |
| Balan | 7.87 | 8.60 |
| Bond | 4.10 | 4.48 |
| Divid | 3.17 | 3.46 |
| Grwth | 5.21 | 5.69 |
| Pf Stk | 5.46 | 5.97 |
| Incom | 4.39 | 4.80 |
| Stock | 6.70 | 7.32 |
| NE Life Fund: | | |
| Equit | 14.28 | 15.52 |
| Grwth | 7.98 | 8.67 |
| Incom | 13.19 | 14.34 |
| Side | 12.80 | 13.91 |
| Neuw Fd | 7.56 | N.L. |
| New Wld | 10.40 | 11.37 |
| Newton | 10.53 | 11.51 |
| Nichls Fd | 12.17 | N.L. |
| Noreast | 13.49 | N.L. |
| Omega | 6.89 | 7.01 |
| One Wms | 13.59 | N.L. |
| Oppenheimer Fd: | | |
| Oppen | 5.90 | 6.45 |
| Incom | 7.32 | 8.00 |
| Opp Mo | 7.00 | |
| AIM | 8.33 | 9.10 |
| Time | 5.58 | 6.10 |
| OTC Sec | 9.80 | 10.65 |
| Param M | 6.75 | 7.38 |
| Partner | 7.35 | N.L. |
| Paul Rvr | 5.15 | 5.63 |
| Penn Sq | 6.92 | N.L. |
| Penn Mu | 2.41 | N.L. |
| Phila | 5.98 | 6.54 |
| Phoe Cap | 7.63 | 8.34 |
| Pilgrim Grp: | | |
| Plig FS | 11.38 | 12.44 |
| Plig Fd | 6.77 | 7.40 |
| Mag C | 2.87 | N.L. |
| Mag In | 8.03 | 8.78 |
| Pine St | 9.75 | N.L. |
| Pioneer Fund: | | |
| Fund | 11.25 | 12.30 |
| II | 9.63 | 10.52 |
| Plan Inv | 9.62 | 10.46 |
| Plgrth | 10.10 | 11.04 |
| Plitrnd | 6.24 | 6.82 |
| Price Funds: | | |
| Grwth | 10.48 | N.L. |
| Incom | 9.47 | N.L. |
| N Era | 10.10 | N.L. |
| N Horiz | 6.88 | N.L. |
| Pro Fund | 5.31 | N.L. |
| Prov Gth | 6.97 | 7.62 |
| Pru SIP | 8.76 | 9.57 |
| Putnam Funds: | | |
| Conv | 9.95 | 10.87 |
| Equit | 8.86 | 9.68 |
| Georg | 12.02 | 13.14 |
| Grwth | 9.44 | 10.32 |
| Incom | 7.19 | 7.86 |
| Invest | 7.03 | 7.68 |
| Vista | 9.28 | 10.14 |
| Voyag | 10.22 | 11.17 |
| Rainbw | 1.38 | N.L. |
| Reserve | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Revere | 4.27 | 4.67 |
| Safec Eqt | 7.38 | 8.07 |
| Safec Gth | 5.66 | 6.19 |
| Scudder Funds: | | |
| Intl Fd | 12.47 | N.L. |
| Specl | 20.59 | N.L. |
| Balan | 13.18 | N.L. |
| Com St | 8.37 | N.L. |
| Man Rs | 10.04 | N.L. |
| Sbd Levr | 4.20 | |
| Security Funds: | | |
| Equty | 3.14 | 3.44 |
| Invest | 5.90 | 6.47 |
| Ultra | 6.76 | 7.43 |
| Sent Gth | 8.30 | 9.02 |
| Sentry F | 11.45 | 12.45 |
| Shareholders Gp: | | |
| Cmstk | 4.56 | 4.98 |
| Entrp | 4.94 | 5.40 |
| Flet Fd | 4.36 | 4.77 |
| Legal | 6.28 | 6.86 |
| Pace | unavail | |
| Shearson Funds: | | |
| Appre | 15.26 | 16.68 |
| Incom | 15.86 | 17.33 |
| Invest | 7.98 | 8.72 |
| Sherm D | 12.20 | N.L. |
| Sigma Funds: | | |
| Capit | 6.77 | 7.40 |
| Invest | 9.25 | 10.11 |
| Trust | 6.92 | 7.56 |
| Vent | 8.49 | 9.28 |
| SB Eqty | 9.01 | N.L. |
| SB I&Gr | 9.73 | N.L. |
| SoGen Int | 10.42 | 10.91 |
| Sw Invs | 6.64 | 7.18 |
| Swin Gt | 4.32 | 4.67 |
| Sover Inv | 10.41 | 11.38 |
| Spectra F | 3.70 | N.L. |
| State BondGr: | | |
| Com F | 3.96 | 4.33 |
| Div Fd | 4.40 | 4.81 |
| Prog F | 3.63 | 3.97 |
| StFrm Gt | 4.57 | N.L. |
| SFrm In | 8.39 | N.L. |
| State St | 38.06 | 38.50 |
| Steadman Funds: | | |
| Am Ind | 2.28 | N.L. |
| Asso F | .96 | N.L. |
| Invest | 1.06 | N.L. |
| Ocean | 5.59 | N.L. |
| Stein Roe Fds: | | |
| Balan | 16.81 | N.L. |
| Cap O | 7.45 | N.L. |
| Stock | 11.81 | N.L. |
| Supervisd Inv: | | |
| Grwth | 5.80 | 6.34 |
| Incom | 7.69 | 8.40 |
| Kemp | 10.21 | 10.86 |
| Sumit | 8.11 | 8.86 |
| Tech | 6.12 | 6.69 |
| Survey F | 8.32 | 9.09 |
| Temp Gt | 8.27 | 9.06 |
| Temp Inv | 1.00 | N.L. |
| Trns Cap | 7.20 | 7.83 |
| Trav Eq | 9.06 | 9.93 |
| Tudr Hed | 11.18 | N.L. |
| TwnC Gt | 2.75 | N.L. |
| TwnC Inc | 4.64 | N.L. |
| USAA Gt | 7.85 | N.L. |
| US GovSe | 9.46 | 9.60 |
| USLIFE Funds: | | |
| Ape | 3.63 | 3.97 |
| Balan | 6.89 | 7.54 |
| ComSt | 10.47 | 11.45 |
| Unif Mut | 7.33 | 8.01 |
| Unifund | 7.42 | 8.11 |
| Union Svc Grp: | | |
| Broad | 11.42 | 12.48 |
| Nat Inv | 6.15 | 6.72 |
| U Cap | 9.28 | 10.14 |
| Union | 11.51 | 12.58 |
| United Funds: | | |
| Accm | 5.77 | 6.32 |
| Bond | 6.60 | 7.23 |
| Con Gr | 8.33 | 9.13 |
| Con Inc | 8.13 | 8.91 |
| Incom | 10.15 | 11.12 |
| Scien | 5.68 | 6.22 |
| Vang | 4.67 | 5.12 |
| Unit Svcs | 2.53 | N.L. |
| Value Line Fd: | | |
| Val Ll | 5.27 | 5.76 |
| Incom | 4.12 | 4.50 |
| Lev Grt | 6.18 | 6.75 |
| Spl Sit | 2.69 | 2.94 |
| Vance Sanders: | | |
| Invest | 6.12 | 6.69 |
| Comm | 5.72 | 6.25 |
| Specl | 6.12 | 6.69 |
| Vand Gth | 3.61 | N.L. |
| Vand Inc | 2.77 | N.L. |
| Vanguard Group: | | |
| Eplr | 16.42 | 17.95 |
| Ivest | 7.23 | 7.90 |
| Morg | 10.12 | 11.06 |
| Trust | 9.01 | 9.85 |
| Wellsl | 10.66 | 11.65 |
| Wellin | 8.79 | 9.61 |
| West B | 9.08 | 9.92 |
| Windr | 7.68 | 8.39 |
| Varin P | 3.11 | 3.38 |
| Wall St G | 5.54 | 6.05 |
| Weing Eq | 9.67 | N.L. |
| West Ind | unavail | |
| Westr Grf | 6.44 | 7.00 |
| Wisc Fd | 4.78 | 5.23 |
| Ziegler | 9.09 | 9.93 |

N.L.— No load (sales charge)

PEANUTS




B.C.




BLONDIE




BEETLE BAILEY




WIZARD of ID




ANDY CAPP




REX MORGAN M.D.




RIP KIRBY




**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game, by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EVVER

CEEPA

DOAZIC

GREATY




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

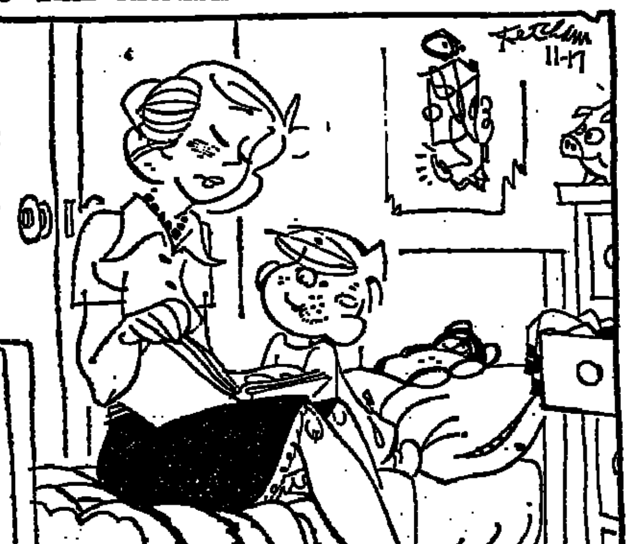
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GRIMY BATCH LACING BECALM

Answer: Where steps are taken to relieve distress— AT A CHARITY BALL

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I HAD THREE WISHES, THE FIRST THING I'D WISH FOR IS TEN MORE!"

# BOOKS

## FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT

*By Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre. Simon & Schuster. 572 pp. Illustrated. $12.50.*

Reviewed by Joseph Lelyveld

ON the last birthday of his life—seven weeks after the achievement of India's independence—Mohandas Gandhi asked for condolences, not congratulations. By then only the flocks of vultures sating themselves on the human carrion of the Punjab had any reason to feel satisfied.

Freedom had been purchased at the price of India's unity; but the partition that gave rise to Moslem Pakistan also set off a terrifying social convulsion in which psychopathic murder between Hindus and Moslems and Sikhs and Moslems occurred on a massive scale. The ensuing panic swept along more than 10 million people in what is commonly believed to have been the greatest migration in human history. The British raj was gone but, all too plainly, nonviolence had not triumphed. Before long, its apostle would meet his assassin on the way to prayers.

Few episodes in recent history so cry out for a Gibbon. Unfortunately, the idea of a grand narrative style that Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre bring to their fourth joint venture, "Freedom at Midnight," has its origins in the conventions and gimmicks of a news-magazine cover story as derived from the movies.

Narrative becomes a series of fast cuts between portentously described set scenes. Coincidence is the sinew that holds it together. ("Mohandas Gandhi had been an 8-year-old schoolboy," we numbly read, "when the great-grandmother of the two cousins sipping their tea in Buckingham Palace had been proclaimed empress of India on a plain near Delhi.")

Most distracting in "Freedom at Midnight" is the auth[...] susceptibility to the undou[...] charm and egregiousness [...] Britain's last viceroy, L[...] Mountbatten, around whom t[...] construct much of their narra[...] Any consideration of Mountb[...] ten's role has to come to g[...] at some point, with the ques[...] of whether he worsened or li[...] ed the catastrophe by hasten[...] the partition after deciding i[...] it was inevitable. Collins [...] Lapierre never really do t[...] For them, Mountbatten m[...] personifies the dying empire, [...] his major claim on their [...] tention seems to be that he al[...] of all the major actors, was [...] alive to be interviewed.

For the first two-thirds of [...] length, the book often seem[...] trivialize its great subject. [...] then the slick juxtaposi[...] begin to serve a serious narra[...] purpose as the authors focu[...] the communal massacres and [...] tidal waves of refugees that fl[...] ed across the Punjab. In t[...] most effective and original ch[...] ters, they painstakingly rec[...] struct the plot by Hindu [...] tremists to kill Gandhi. As [...] of their research, they actu[...] returned to the scene of [...] crime with several of the sur[...] ing plotters in order to trace [...] step-by-step progress of [...] conspiracy.

As it unfolded, its intend[...] victim was in the midst of [...] fast for peace between Hin[...] and Moslems. The fast's a[...] parent success inspired the co[...] spirators to intensify their [...] forts to eliminate him. Thus [...] pleading for peace, the mahat[...] actually hurried his own de[...] The authors cannot entirely re[...] their instinct to reach for che[...] effects but, as they recoun[...] that death has a tragic i[...] evitability and grandeur.

For all its defects and m[...] nerisms, there is much th[...] right with "Freedom At [...] night," starting with its cho[...] of a subject. Put crudely, [...] has been a long time since an[...] one set out to write a best sell[...] about India. That ambitio[...] shouldn't be disparaged. T[...] two authors obviously take the[...] vocation as popular historia[...] seriously, and, in the end, the[...] justify their choice.

*Joseph Lelyveld is on the st[...] of The New York Times.*

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

D E A R D E E R ■ R A J P U T
A R T Y A R T E ■ E M I L E S
F L E E F L E A ■ S O M A L I
T E N O F ■ M E A N M I E N
■ ■ L Y E S ■ E L G I N ■ ■
■ P H D ■ L A I N E ■ E P H A
A R A ■ E L K S ■ A R L E N
F O R E S A I L F O R S A L E
A V E N S ■ E E L S ■ N O W
R E S T ■ G A T E D ■ T E T
■ ■ H E C H T ■ T E A M ■ ■
R O A M R O M E ■ P O N Z I
A L I P E S ■ T W O T O T W O
V A R L E T ■ R E A L R E E L
E S S E D S ■ E E R Y E R I E

# CHESS

*By Robert Byrne*

Nowadays there are so many prominent exceptions to the weakness of the backward pawn that one might easily get the idea that this retarded foot soldier automatically bears a safe conduct badge. That just isn't so.

What negates the weakness of the backward pawn in such redoubtable opening systems as the Najdorf and Boleslavsky Sicilians is its usefulness in anchoring a center pawn that controls important squares; when it fails to perform this function, it reveals itself as a clear drawback.

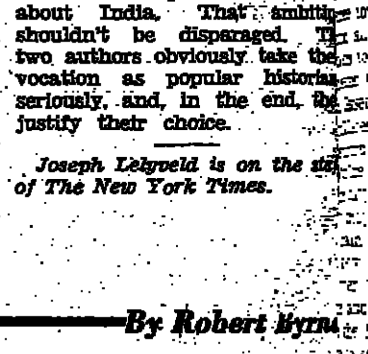
Disregarding the extreme case where the backward pawn quickly becomes a tactical casualty, its need for protection by pieces ties down forces that could better be employed fighting skirmishes elsewhere.

A successful defense of the backward pawn can thus still sap the strength of the whole position, as can be seen in the encounter between the Yugoslav master Raicevic and the West German grandmaster Robert Hubner from the I.B.M. international tournament in Amsterdam.

Although Raicevic chose a variation of the English Opening that was for years a favorite of a former world champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, he spoiled his position by the gratuitous 10 P-QR3?, allowing Hubner to stamp the QNP backward by 10 . . . PxP and 11 . . . P-QR4. Raicevic could not then get that pawn forward by 12 R-N1, because 12 . . . N-N3; 13 P-N3, P-R5 would have cracked the white queenside pawn formation.

Raicevic's 12 P-QR4 prevented him from ever trying to advance the QNP, but he wanted to avoid 12 B-K3, B-QR3; 13 P-N3, P-R5. Hubner, thus assured of a fixed target, began siege warfare with 14 . . . R-N1 and 15 . . . N/2-B4, meanwhile denying White kingside chances by blocking with 16 . . . P-B4.

HUBNER/BLACK



RAICEVIC/WHITE

**Position after 28 . . . B-KB1**

Though the pressure on his center was awkward to deal with while his hands were full tending to the lame QNP, Raicevic's 21 PxKP, QPxP unfortunately opened the queen file when only Hubner could make use of it. The simplification brought about by 24 . . . NxN; 25 KRxN brought Black no relief, for Hubner was then in position to squeeze the kingside by 25 . . . P-B5.

**No Help in Exchange**

Again the exchange of a set of vertical attacking rooks by 27 R-Q1, RxR; 28 QxR—a standard defense in backward pawn positions—could not save Raicevic here. After Hubner's 28 . . . B-KB1, the simple yet overwhelming threat of 29 . . . N-B4; 30 BxN, BxB would have presented Black the bishop pair, which would dominate the board.

Accordingly, Raicevic made a violent attempt to disrupt the course of the game by playing 29 PxP; 30 P-K5, but that left his KP a sitting duck after 31 . . . B-N2. In time pressure, he blundered into the fork 32 . . . B-N-B7 and then, too frantic to know what he was doing, continued on beyond a reasonable point to resign.

●

In the diagram in Tuesday's column there should have been no white QRP and no white KBP. There should have been white pawns at White's QN2 and KN2.

**ENGLISH OPENING**

| White Raicevic | Black Hubner | White Raicevic | Black Hubner | White Raicevic | Black Hubner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-KN3 | 14 P-B4 | R-N1 | 27 R-Q1 | RxR |
| 2 P-KN3 | B-N2 | 15 P-N3 | N/2-B4 | 28 QxR | B-KB1 |
| 3 B-N2 | N-KB3 | 16 R-N1 | P-B4 | 29 PxP | PxP |
| 4 N-QB3 | O-O | 17 B-Q4 | P-K4 | 30 P-K5 | N-N5 |
| 5 P-Q3 | P-B3 | 18 B-K3 | B-K3 | 31 Q-Q4 | B-N2 |
| 6 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 19 K-R2 | R-N2 | 32 R-K1 | N-B7 |
| 7 KN-K2 | P-QR3 | 20 Q-B2 | KR-N1 | 33 Q-Q6 | QxQ |
| 8 O-O | P-QN4 | 21 PxKP | QPxP | 34 PxQ | NxR |
| 9 P-KR3 | KN-Q2 | 22 N-B1 | R-Q1 | 35 BxP | RxP |
| 10 P-QR3 | PxP | 23 Q-B2 | N-Q6 | 36 N-Q5 | N-B6ch |
| 11 PxP | P-QR4 | 24 Q-K2 | NxN | 37 K-N2 | N-K4 |
| 12 P-QR4 | N-R3 | 25 KRxN | P-B5 | 38 NxP | BxBP |
| 13 B-K3 | Q-B2 | 26 B-B2 | Q-N1 | 39 B-K4 | Resigns |

هكذا من الاصل



*Win NFL Contest, 20-19*

# ilers' Touchdown in Final Minutes Stops Dolphins

OUSTON, Nov. 16 (UPI).— de Coleman's seven-yard down run with 1 minute conds left today boosted the ston Oilers to a 20-19 upset e Miami Dolphins.

defensive end Bubba Smith ed two Gerc Yepremian t-point kicks, the second ng after Miami's Don Not- am ran three yards for a head touchdown earlier in fourth quarter.

alling, 12-13, with 6:07 to quarterback Dan Pastorini ed the Oilers 89 yards in 15 s on a drive capped by Cole- 's run.

p Butler, who booted two half field goals of 43 and 25 yards, added the game-winning extra point.

It was Miami's second loss of the season; the Dolphins had won seven straight. Houston is now 7-2.

Two plays before Coleman's run, Miami safety Charlie Babb intercepted a Pastorini pass on fourth down at the Dolphin two. But Miami was called for holding and Houston received a first down at the Miami seven.

Billy Johnson's 83-yard run for his fourth touchdown return of the season rocketed the Oilers to a 13-6 lead early in the third quarter.

**Vikings 20, Saints 7**

At New Orleans, Fran Tarkenton threw three touchdown passes to lead undefeated Minnesota to its ninth straight victory, a 20-7 decision over the Saints.

Tarkenton, who completed 25 of 39 passes for 310 yards, hit John Gilliam for scoring strikes of 33 and 13 yards and threw to Ed Marinaro for a four-yard touchdown.

**Colts 52, Jets 19**

At Baltimore, Bert Jones riddled the New York Jets' secondary for 277 yards and three touchdown passes, one a club-record 90-yarder to Roger Carr, to spark the Colts to their fourth straight victory, 52-19. The victory boosted the Colts' record to 5-4, the first time Baltimore has been above .500 since 1971, and marked the first time since their 1970 Super Bowl season they have won four in a row. It was also the first time since 1964 the Colts have scored 52 or more points in a game.

The loss was the sixth straight for the Jets, who fell to 2-7.

Jones, who completed 16 of 22 attempts, connected with Carr and running back Don McCauley for first-half scoring strikes as the Colts ran up a 31-6 lead. The lanky quarterback hit Glenn Doughty for a second-half touchdown before leaving the game at the close of the third period with sore ribs.

**Steelers 28, Chiefs 3**

At Pittsburgh, quarterback Terry Bradshaw threw for 203 yards and two touchdowns and Franco Harris rushed for 119 yards to lead a balanced Pittsburgh attack in a 28-3 victory over Kansas City.

The victory stretched the Steelers' National Football League victory string to seven games, a club record, and put their won-lost record at 8-1. The Chiefs dropped to 4-5.

The Steelers' injury-riddled defense, bottled up the Chiefs' running game and sacked two Kansas City quarterbacks for a total of six times. Steeler defensive back Mel Blount stopped two Kansas City drives with interceptions.

Harris's performance was his 15th 100-yard game, tying John Henry Johnson's club record.

Bradshaw, who completed 17 of 24 passes, hit Lynn Swann with a 42-yard scoring pass just before the half and connected with John Stallworth for 16 yards and the Steelers' third touchdown.

Other Pittsburgh touchdowns were scored on a 10-yard run by reserve back Reggie Harrison and a 21-yard run by Mike Collier.

**Cowboys 34, Pats 31**

At Foxboro, Mass., Roger Staubach riddled the New England defense for three long-scoring passes, two to Drew Pearson, to steer Dallas to a 34-31 victory over the Patriots.

Staubach, who completed 10 of 14 passes for 190 yards, threw scoring passes of 33 and 31 yards to Pearson and 41 yards to Golden Richards. The Cowboys' other points came on Doug Dennison's six-yard run and Tony Fritsch's field goals of 43 and 26 yards.

The Cowboys had gone ahead, 34-17, in the final quarter, but the Patriots added 14 points late in the game.

The Patriots scored on a one-yard run by quarterback Jim Plunkett, who also threw scoring passes of 37 yards to Russ Francis and 13 and five yards to Darryl Stingley. John Smith added a 29-yard field goal.

**Rams 16, Falcons 7**

At Atlanta, Los Angeles used three field goals by Tom Dempsey and a 13-yard touchdown pass from James Harris to Ron Jessie to beat the defensively-strong but offensively weak Falcons 16-7.

The Falcons, who got inside the Los Angeles 35 only once, kept the Rams from scoring a touchdown until early in the final period when Harris connected with Jessie for the 10th time in the game on the 13-yard scoring play.

The Rams, favored by 14 points, did not score until Dempsey kicked a 33-yard field goal with only 1:20 left in the first half but tallied again 29 seconds later. Monroe Eley fumbled the ensuing kickoff after Dempsey's field goal and the Rams took over at the Atlanta 24 where, after three incomplete passes, Dempsey kicked a 42-yard field goal to give Los Angeles a 6-0 lead with 51 seconds left in the half.

The Rams drove 79 yards from their 20 to the Atlanta one in the third period but decided against going for a touchdown on a fourth and two-foot situation and Dempsey came in to kick a 17-yard field goal to make it 9-0 with 2:28 left in the period.

The next time the Rams got the ball, at their 49, Harris completed passes of 29 and 20 yards to Jessie before hitting him again with the touchdown strike.

**Eagles 13, Giants 10**

At New York, Horst Muhlmann, who couldn't reach the goalpost on two previous attempts, kicked a 30-yard field goal with 28 seconds to play as Philadelphia ended a five-game losing streak with a 13-10 victory over the Giants.

Muhlmann's field goal, was set up by wide receiver Charles Smith's 20-yard run to 25 on a double reverse and came three plays after the Eagles had failed to move the ball any farther.

The victory was only the second for the Eagles in nine games this season and dropped the Giants to 3-6.

The Giants had tied the game with 9:19 remaining on Doug Kotar's three-yard run after two errors by Philadelphia.

Dave Jennings punted from his 45 and the Eagles' Larry Marshall fumbled on his 13, with Bob Schmidt recovering. Four plays later the Giants were forced into a fourth and three at the Eagles' six, but were handed a first down on a roughing-the-passer call on Blenda Gay.

Kotar went over from the three two plays later.

Philadelphia had gone ahead 10-3 on Roman Gabriel's 15-yard TD pass to Smith and Muhlmann's 27-yard field goal. Muhlmann missed two field goals, however, which would have put the game out of reach.

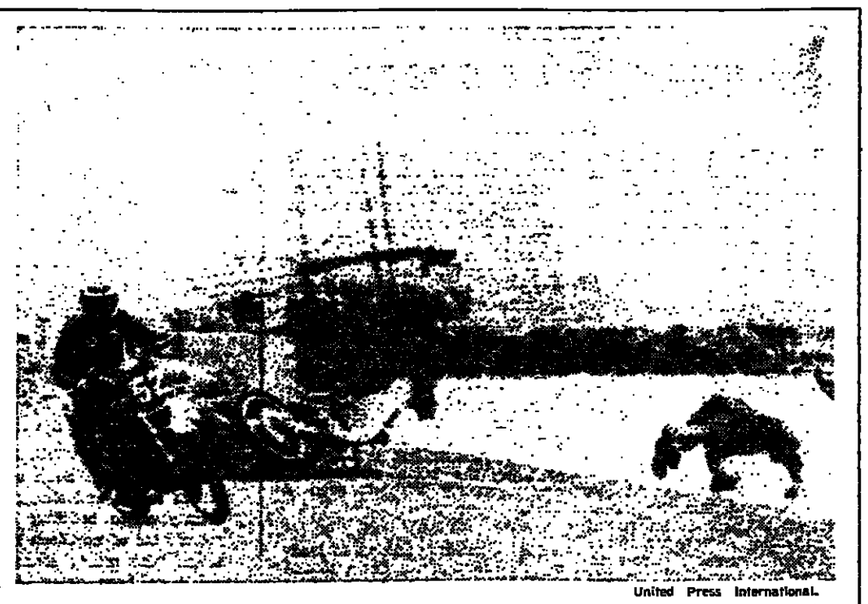
**Lions 13, Packers 10**

At Pontiac, Mich., Errol Mann kicked a 23-yard field goal with only 17 seconds left to give the Lions a 13-10 victory over Green Bay.

Quarterback Joe Reed, who only completed three of 11 second-half passes, hit wide receiver Ray Jarvis with a 48-yard strike to set up the game-winning score. Three futile running plays later, including a fumble which Detroit recovered, Mann averted sudden-death overtime with the kick.

Quarterback John Hadl nearly rescued Green Bay, now a winner only once in nine tries this season, with a second-half passing attack.

Joe Danelo kicked a 28-yard field goal to give Green Bay its first points 3:15 into the third quarter and the Packers used the halfback option pass for their only touchdown.



United Press International.

**OVER THE DEEP EDGE — A motorcycle racer, Wong Lai Wing, takes a fall into the South China Sea after crashing his machine during novice race in Taiwan.**

# *Irish Bowled Over by Record of Pitts' Dorsett*

W YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).— e Dame and Southern Cali- a, two of college football's nal bowl teams, were elim- d from the post-season pic- for the first time in four yesterday while Florida, Carolina State and Pitts- all enhanced their reputa- and lengthened their sea-

e Irish, who had expected to id to the Cotton Bowl, upset by Pittsburgh, 34-20, s road as Tony Dorsett an- lated them with 303 yards ing—the most individual ge ever gained on the d against Notre Dame.

e college rushing record is yards, by Dallas Garber of etta against Washington son in 1959. He carried the 26 times.

e loss left the Irish with 3 won-lost record and out of deration for one of the four post-season bowl games for first time since 1971. By e of its victory, Pittsburgh, n boosted its record to 7-3, invited to play in the Sun l at El Paso, Texas, on Dec. nd immediately accepted.

We're tickled pink to be get- a football team like Pitt," Sun Bowl committee chair- Sam Jenkins. "We look for high-scoring offensive game, obviously that's what we saw y."

orsett, a 5-foot-11-inch junior, ed three touchdowns—two on ground and one in the air run his total of six-pointers the season to 15, a Pittsburgh rd. Dorsett, in 1973, and rge McLaren, in 1917, held the ious record of 13 touchdowns. otre Dame found out about sett's ability early. In the first nte of play, he took off for a ard gain around right end. n a few moments later he hed over the left side of the h line and kept going for 57 s to the Notre Dame three- 1 line to set up a touchdown Matt Cavanaugh.

fter Dave Reeve booted a 48- field goal for Notre Dame the Irish used a fumble very to score on a one-yard by Rick Slager, it was Dor- 's turn again.

warmed up with a nine- cruise around left end, then on his best moves for a 71- sprint down the right side that carried him into the zone. At that point, he had yards in four carries for an age of almost 38 yards a y.

**Washington 8, USC 7**

Seattle, Southern California, h had won three straight ic Eight titles and played in e consecutive Rose Bowls, was inated from the race when it to Washington, 8-7. The k was the third in a row Trojans, who are play- their final season under head John McKay.

Southern Cal, which could have ntered to the Rose Bowl had conference race ended in a -way tie, is unlikely to ac- an invitation to any of the er bowls.

e Pacific Eight Conference esentative this year in the Bowl will be either Stan- California or UCLA. Stan- and California meet next rday, but UCLA, which has dy beaten both schools, can the title outright if it defeats on Nov. 28.



Associated Press.

**Pittsburgh's Tony Dorsett is congratulated after taking a 49-yard pass from Matt Cavanaugh for his second touchdown against Notre Dame. Pittsburgh routed the Irish.**

**UCLA 31, Oregon State 9**

At Los Angeles, quarterback John Sciarra passed for 247 yards and one touchdown and running back Wendell Tyler surpassed 1,000 for the season as 19th-ranked UCLA beat Oregon State, 31-9, in a Pacific Eight contest.

**Stanford 33, Oregon 30**

At Stanford, Calif., Stanford survived a last-half comeback in which quarterback Jack Henderson led Oregon on four long touchdown drives and escaped with a 33-30 victory over the Bucks in a Pacific Eight game.

**California 31, Air Force 14**

At Air Force Academy, Colo., flanker Wesley Walker scored two touchdowns and tailback Chuck Muncie rushed for a third as 15th-ranked California beat Air Force, 31-14.

**Florida 48, Kentucky 7**

At Gainsville, Fla., the Gators, who a couple of weeks ago had its sights on an Orange Bowl bid, settled for the host spot in the Gator Bowl after routing Kentucky, 48-7. Don Gaffney passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to spark the Florida triumph. Florida, which went to the Sugar Bowl last season, will be appearing in the Gator Bowl for the sixth time.

**N.C. State 21, Duke 21**

At Durham, N.C., the Wolfpack, who upset Penn State last week, had to scramble for a 21-21 tie with Duke, but still managed to gain a berth in the Peach Bowl, which will be played in Atlanta on Dec. 31. It took a two-point conversion pass with 12 seconds left from Dave Buckey to running back Ted Brown to gain North Carolina State the tie.

**Michigan 21, Illinois 15**

At Champaign, Ill., Gordon Bell scored two first-period touchdowns and undefeated, fourth-ranked Michigan beat Illinois, 21-15, to set up a Big 10 title and Rose Bowl showdown with Ohio State next Saturday.

The victory gave the Wolverines a 7-0 record in the conference and 8-0-2 overall. A triumph over Ohio State at Ann Arbor next Saturday would give the Wolverines the title and Rose Bowl berth. The loser will go to the Orange Bowl.

Michigan turned a fumble and a poor punt into touchdowns in the first period, and the Wolverines struck for another score in the third quarter following a pass interception by Dwight Hicks.

**Ohio State 38, Minnesota 6**

At Columbus, Ohio, top-ranked Ohio State, led by the record running of Archie Griffin and Pete Johnson, clinched a trip to the Rose or Sugar Bowl with a 38-6 Big 10 victory over Minnesota.

After extending his national record to 31 straight regular-season games or more than 100 yards, Griffin was accorded a standing ovation by 88,000 people, the 44th sellout in a row for Ohio Stadium. Johnson went eight yards for a Big 10 record 22d touchdown this season. The 243-pound junior fullback had shared the mark with former teammate Champ Henson.

**Oklahoma 28, Missouri 27**

At Columbia, Mo., Joe Washington, checked most of the game, displayed his moves on a 71-yard touchdown run and then bolted into the end zone for two points, lifting sixth-ranked Oklahoma to a 28-27 Big Eight victory over 18th-ranked Missouri. Washington's dazzling run, followed by his burst for the tying and winning points, came with 4 minutes 20 seconds left.

The victory kept the Sooners, 9-1 overall and 5-1 in the conference, in the running for a tie with Nebraska for the Big Eight championship and a postseason date in the Orange Bowl. The teams collide next Saturday at Norman, Okla.

**Nebraska 52, Iowa State 0**

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Vince Ferragamo passed for two first-half touchdowns and ran for one to lead second-ranked Nebraska to a 52-0 Big Eight victory over Iowa State. Ferragamo hit seven of nine passes for 163 yards in the first half and sophomore wingback Curtis Craig scored twice to pace the romp in which the Cornhuskers piled up 306 yards total offense in the first half while punting only once.

**Texas 27, TCU 11**

At Austin, Texas, quarterback Marty Akins guided seventh-ranked Texas to two first-quarter scores and freshman Russell Erxleben kicked two field goals to send the Longhorns to a 27-11 Southwest Conference victory over Winless TCU. Akins, who left the game with a leg injury in the first quarter, sent Texas on touchdown drives of 53 and 93 yards.

**Ga. Tech 14, Navy 13**

At Atlanta, Georgia Tech's Adrian Rucker scored on a four-yard run with 1:28 left, guiding the Yellow Jackets to a 14-13 victory over Navy, halting the Midshipmen's hopes for a bowl berth.

Rucker's second touchdown capped a time-consuming drive of 68 yards in 20 plays that took 10 and a half minutes. Danny Smith then kicked the winning extra point.

**Texas A&M 33, Rice 14**

At Houston, the Texas A & M defensive combo of Lester Hayes and Mark Jackson set up two touchdowns over a 1:28 span of the third quarter to rally the third-ranked Aggies to a 33-14 Southwest Conference victory over Rice. The come-from-behind victory gave the Aggies a 5-0 SWC record and set up a showdown in College Station Nov. 28 against Texas.

**Alabama 27, Miss. 6**

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., split end Ozzie Newsome caught two long touchdown passes from Richard Todd to spark fifth-ranked Alabama to a 27-6 victory over Southern Mississippi. The victory gave Alabama—believed headed for the Sugar Bowl—a 9-1 record.

**Vanderbilt 23, Army 14**

At Nashville, Tenn., Vanderbilt's Bernard Wilson intercepted a pass at his 20-yard line with 3:36 left and returned it 39 yards to thwart a late Army drive and help the Commodores to a 23-14 victory.

**Georgia 23, Auburn 13**

At Athens, Andy Reid, filling in for an injured starter, scored two second-half touchdowns to lead Georgia to a 23-13 Southeastern Conference victory over Auburn.

**Arkansas 35, SMU 7**

At Dallas, Arkansas senior quarterback Scott Bull battered Southern Methodist's defenders for one touchdown and more than 100 yards rushing to set up three more touchdowns Saturday, keeping the Razorbacks alive in the Southwest Conference race with a 35-7 victory.

**Colorado 24, Kansas 21**

At Lawrence, Kans., Dave Williams brought Colorado from behind with a 35-yard touchdown pass late in the third quarter, then completed a key fourth-down pass in a last-quarter scoring drive to propel the Buffalos past Kansas, 24-21. The Big Eight conference victory lifted Colorado to an 8-2 record.

The defeat ended bowl hopes for Kansas, who last week upset Oklahoma.

**Mich. St. 47, Northwestern 14**

At East Lansing, Mich., quarterback Charlie Baggett threw two long touchdown bombs and sparked two more scoring drives with his running as Michigan State scored six second-half touchdowns and a 47-14 Big 10 victory.

**Harvard 45, Brown 26**

At Providence, R.I., Harvard kept old traditions alive in the ancient Ivy League by beating Brown, 45-26. This put an end to Brown's chances to win the Ivy League for the first time since the formal inception of the league in 1956. It also established the game between Harvard and Yale next week as the game for the Ivy championship as it has been a number of times in the past.

Harvard and Yale, with five victories and one loss each in the league, are tied for the lead. Brown, with four victories, the one loss to Harvard and a tie, fell from first to second. The only hope for Brown is that Harvard and Yale tie in the game. It would give Brown a chance to share a three-way tie for the championship if it beats Columbia next week.

Jim Kubacki, the recently injured Harvard quarterback, and a group of wide-open Crimson receivers were mostly responsible for the triumph. He connected on 15 of 18 passes for 289 yards and three touchdowns.

## Swimmers Honored

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16 (UPI). —Kornelia Ender and Tim Shaw, two 17-year-old swimming sensations, have been named World Swimmers of 1975 by Swimming World magazine.

# College Football Scores

**East**

cknell 32, Lehigh 25.
nnecticut 21, Rhode Island 10.
umbia 28, Penn 25.
st Guard 26, Wash.-Lee 3.
W. Post 21, American Int'l 0.
tmouth 33, Cornell 10.
laware 25, West Chester 7.
kinson 28, Johns Hopkins 22.
mbling 36, Norfolk St. 0.
rvard 45, Brown 26.
ayette 31, Davidson 3.
ine 3, Northeastern 0.
w Hampshire 14, Mass. 11
sburgh 34, Notre Dame 20.
chester U. 31, Tufts 28.
tgers 41, Boston U. 3.
lanova 13, Holy Cross 12.
agner 34, Fordham 8.
leyan (Conn) 14, Trinity 11.
lliams 25, Amherst 0.
ale 24, Princeton 13.

**South**

abama 37, So. Miss. 6.
dadel 13, Furman 9.
gate 21, William-Mary 17.
ke 21, No. Car. St. 21.
rida 48, Kentucky 7.
rida A-M 10, Southern U. 0.
rgia 28, Auburn 13.
rgia Tech 14, Navy 13.
ttysburg 42, Georgetown 14.
isiana Tech 49, Tenn.-Chatta. 20.
yland 22, Clemson 20.
mphis St. 14, Houston 7.
mi 24, Florida St. 22.
ssissippi 23, Tennessee 6.
ssissippi St. 16, LSU 6.
. Carolina 17, Tulane 15.
Louisiana 14, Louisville 10.
. Carolina 27, Wake Forest 28.
racuse 27, Virginia 0.
nn. Tech 28, Austin Peay 0.
nnessee St. 24, Virginia St. 14.
nderbilt 23, Army 14.

Virginia Tech 32, VMI 6.
West Virginia 31, Richmond 13.

**Midwest**

Ball St. 46, Illinois St. 7.
Chicago U. 41, Marquette 20.
Cincinnati 6, Ohio U. 5.
Colorado 24, Kansas 21.
Dayton 20, Marshall 8.
DePauw 14, Wabash 8.
Indiana 9, Wisconsin 9.
Michigan St. 47, Northwestern 14.
Michigan 21, Illinois 15.
Miami (Ohio) 27, Kent St. 8.
Nebraska 52, Iowa St. 0.
Ohio St. 38, Minnesota 6.
Oklahoma 28, Missouri 27.
Purdue 18, Iowa 18.
S. Dakota 38, Youngstown 21.
Wisconsin 9, Indiana 9.

**Southwest**

Arkansas 35, SMU 7.
Arkansas St. 54, Tex.-Arlington 7.
Montana 28, No. Arizona 22.
New Mexico 38, Wyoming 32.
No. Texas 24, New Mexico St. 20.
Okla. St. 56, Kansas St. 2.
Texas 27, TCU 11.
Texas A-M 33, Rice 14.
Texas Tech 33, Baylor 10.
Tulsa 62, Indiana St. (Ind.) 7.

**West**

Arizona 31, Colorado St. 9.
Arizona St. 55, Pacific 14.
Brigham Young 51, Utah 20.
California 31, Air Force 14.
Ft. Lewis 45, Wsn. New Mexico 12.
Oregon Col. 38, Puget Sound 27.
San Jose St. 31, San Diego St. 7.
Santa Clara 35, Nevada-Reno 7.
Stanford 33, Oregon 30.
UCLA 31, Oregon 9.
Washington 8, USC 7.
Washington St. 34, Idaho 27.
Wsn. Wash. 28, So. Oregon 27.

# *Café Prince Wins U.S. Steeplechase; Irish Horse Fails*

CAMDEN, S.C., Nov. 16 (UPI). —Café Prince, a 15-to-1 shot, came from behind at the next-to-last fence yesterday to take the $50,000 colonial cup, America's richest steeplechase.

Café Prince, owned by Augustin Stables and ridden by Dave Washer, finished two strides ahead of second-place Augustus Bay, last year's winner ridden by Thomas Skiffington and owned by Jane Clark.

A nose behind, in third place, was Soothsayer, ridden by Joe Aitcheson jr., and owned by Montpellier. Fourth was the heavily-favored Irish champion, Captain Christy, winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

Captain Christy led most of the way, but could not keep up the pace as Café Prince, Augustus Bay and Soothsayer made their moves in the stretch.

The 18-horse field raced across the Springdale course before 6,000 persons, who braved chilly, windy weather to watch the sixth running of the Colonial Cup. The race covered 2 miles 6-1/2 furlongs and the winning time was 5 minutes 30.1 seconds.

# *Connors Is Upset in Losing to Dibbs*

LONDON, Nov. 16 (UPI).— Eddie Dibbs, having his best year, made two spectacular recoveries yesterday to defeat defending champion Jimmy Connors in the final of the £45,000 ($90,000) Dewar Cup tennis tournament.

"I reckon this result was the best I have scored," said Dibbs after beating fellow-American Connors, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5, in one of the biggest upsets of the season.

Dibbs, though, was not surprised at his success. "I have beaten Jimmy a lot in the past. I've now beaten Arthur Ashe and Guillermo Vilas this year so I am full of confidence," said Dibbs, who favors the same double-handed backhand style as Connors.

Connors romped through the first set in 20 minutes, dropping only six points as he reeled off the opening five games. But Dibbs, who ousted top-seeded Wimbledon champion Ashe in the quarterfinals Thursday, stuck to his task and gradually edged his way back into the match.

Connors was booed as he left the court after losing both singles and doubles finals.

He teamed with Romania's Ilie Nastase in the doubles and together they put on a music hall show which turned sour when they lost, 6-1, 7-5, to West Germany's Karl Meiler and Wojciech Fibak of Poland.

They left the court in the Royal Albert Hall to a volley of boos and were involved in angry dressing room scenes with the winning pair, who accused them of insulting behaviour.

Derek Hardwick, president of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, described the antics of Connors and Nastase as disgraceful.

"I'm disgusted. Two players had fought their hearts out to win and Connors and Nastase tried to laugh them off court. There is no excuse for that sort of disgraceful behaviour," Hardwick said.

Connors and Nastase were persuaded to return to the court to accept their losers' checks but when more boos rang out, Connors shouted: "London is my favorite city but if the British press keep on trying to write about my private life, I'll never come back."

The reference to his private life was sparked by press speculation on his fluctuating engagement with Chris Evert.

Dibbs, who won the Tehran tournament last month, now has a good chance of qualifying for the Masters tournament in Stockholm next month when the top eight players in the Commercial Grand Prix meet. Dibbs was ninth in the standings before this weekend's tennis matches.

## Cervantes Retains WBA Fight Title

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 16 (UPI). —Antonio (Kid Pambele) Cervantes of Columbia retained his World Boxing Association junior-welterweight title last night when Australia's Hector Thompson failed to answer the bell for the eighth round.

Cervantes was well ahead on points when Thompson's handlers signalled their man couln't continue after taking a beating from the South American in the sixth and seventh rounds. Thompson was bleeding from a cut above his right eye inflicted by Cervantes in the seventh. The victory marked the 10th successful defense of the crown Cervantes won Oct. 28, 1972, from Panama's Alfonso Frazier.

## Almost Total Rejection

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Nov. 16 (UPI).—The Tanzanian Olympic Committee has rejected a list of 27 athletes nominated by the Tanzanian Amateur Athletic Federation to represent the country at the Olympic Games in Montreal next year. The only athlete accepted by the TOC was Filbert Bayi. A TOC spokesman said the others had not proven themselves to be up to Olympic standards. The TOC ordered them to go back to training and prove themselves at a special meet scheduled for January.

More Sports News On Page 11

Top-seeded Virginia Wade routed Australian Evonne Cawley, 6-3, 6-2, to win the women's title for the third successive year and collect her third £3,100 ($6,200) prize in 17 days.

**Vilas Triumphs**

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 16 (AP). —Guillermo Vilas of Argentina defeated Italian Adriano Panatta, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, today to win the men's singles at the Argentine Open tennis tournament.

Vilas, 23, dominated the match in 80-degree weather by keeping Panatta away from the net with long passing shots.

**Gorman Wins**

HONG KONG, Nov. 16 (UPI). —Unseeded Tom Gorman defeated fellow-American Alex Mayer, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, to capture the $50,000 Citizens tennis classics.

# More ABA Teams in Trouble

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP). —Tomorrow is payroll day in the American Basketball Association and two more teams may be forced to disband because of an inability to pay their players.

The decision on the future of the Virginia Squires may come out of a meeting of investors today in Richmond. The fate of the Utah Stars probably will not be decided until tomorrow.

Two other ABA teams, the Baltimore Claws (formerly the Memphis Sounds) and the San Diego Sails, have already folded this season.

All-Star guard Mack Calvin, who was acquired in the off-season in the highly-publicized trade that gave the draft rights to collegiate star David Thompson to the Denver Nuggets, says his last pay check bounced, according to the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

In Salt Lake City, Stars owner Bill Daniels has until tomorrow to come up with a payroll or standouts such as Moses Malone and Ron Boone will be eligible to play basketball elsewhere, a team spokesman said yesterday.

Daniels was reportedly working to meet the payday deadline. Failure to do so would mean breach of the players' contracts.

**Russians Bow**

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Nov. 16 (AP).—Walter Davis scored 22 points to lead the University of North Carolina to an 82-78 victory last night over the travel-weary touring Russian national team.

It was the fourth loss in eight games against college opposition for the Russians, who were paced by Sergei Belov's 33 points.

The Tar Heels led by three points after the first half in which they mostly played without starting center Mitch Kupchak. Kupchak picked up three fouls at the start of the game, but he avoided foul trouble in the second half, scored 12 points and helped equalize the rugged battle under the boards.

North Carolina opened a 10-point lead in the late going. They tried unsuccessfully to use their four-corner stall in the final minutes, despite the 30-second clock used under international rules.

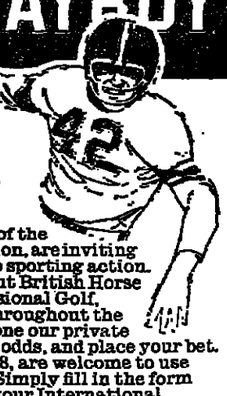
On Friday night in Richmond, Va., Belov, 31, sparked a second-half rally that sent the Russians to a 84-65 victory over the University of Richmond.

Richmond, tabbed as the team to beat in the Southern Conference this season, had fought to a 34-32 half-time lead and was ahead 42-37 when the Russians rallied.

## Foreman to Fight Lyle

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP).— George Foreman, the former world heavyweight champion, and Ron Lyle have signed contracts for a 12-round fight in Las Vegas sometime in January. A definite date has not been set because negotiations for a national television contract are being conducted.


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## Observer

# Strange Rhinoceros

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Hitler must have had a good laugh down in hell last week when the United Nations General Assembly formally endorsed anti-Semitism by a large majority. After 30 years in odious repute, the old dictator's theory of what made the world go wrong has finally been declared the collective wisdom of the higher-minded nations of the planet.



Baker

The sweet irony of it, of course, was that the Soviet Union was right out front there with Himmler. Just like the old days, Stalin might have reflected, down there in the brimstone. It couldn't have been an altogether happy memory for the old monster.

The last time Russia embraced Hitler was in the nonagression pact at the eve of World War II. By signing it, Stalin gave the Nazis the security they needed to march into Poland, A march that eventually ended in the deaths of 20 million Russians.

And here they were together again, swastika and stickle, in New York. One might have thought that the Russians would draw the line at so blandly crawling into bed with Hitler again, but obviously there is no overstimating their indifference to principle.

* * *

As political opportunists, they make U.S. politicians look like Salvation Army workers. Nobody is surprised any more by that. The Soviet government has been so hopelessly mired in political cynicism for so long that one has come to take it for granted. Criticizing it would be as pointless as criticizing a dinosaur afloat in mud. But rehabilitating Hitlerism—surely there were some things they would not do.

There weren't. We may suppose there aren't.

In this case, Russian policy was dictated by the desire to play the regular fellow with the Arabs as well as the so-called "Third World" states, which are becoming the arbiters of international moral conduct.

A curiosity of the Soviet government is its utter inability to be embarrassed. It has the true cynic's indifference to public exposure of its own hypocrisy. Trudging about the earth championing the freedom of oppressed peoples, it deports or imprisons its own people for attempting to exercise free expression.

Throughout the Watergate catastrophe in Washington, so long as it appeared that Nixon, with whom it was doing profitable business, might survive, it printed and broadcast nothing of what was going on. After Nixon's removal, it used the squalor revealed in the Watergate hearings as a pretext to denounce the United States as a police state.

Imagine Al Capone denouncing Jersey City for harboring corrupt politicians. It is the sort of thing the Soviet government does regularly without even a wink.

* * *

Last week, in addition to leading its client states down to the haberdasher to fit anti-Semitism out in a fancy new suit, it paused at the visa office to forbid Andrei Sakharov to leave the country to collect his Nobel Peace Prize.

Sakharov has misbehaved. He has criticised the Soviet government. The Soviet government, however, always has a better explanation of why beastliness is the best policy. Sakharov's request to travel is refused for security reasons. He is a nuclear physicist.

In the same way, it will, in other arenas, have other explanations for endorsing anti-Semitism. Henry Kissinger, who is not entirely without cynicism himself, doubtless understands these without having them articulated.

"The General Assembly," Moscow might say. "What does it amount to? A cave of windbags with no more divisions than the Pope. A place for banana republics to puff themselves up, give themselves airs, let off steam and pass ridiculous resolutions.

"It is like being stuck in a downpour with a garrulous, opinionated cab driver. One nods, agrees, humors him without listening, then goes about one's business. The General Assembly —it amounts to nothing finally."

What it will be telling the Arabs, of course, is something quite different. Like all the great political opportunists, it tells the audience whatever it wants to hear.

One can speak of it this way outside the Soviet Union without annoying it in the least. Criticizing it from without is like sticking pins in a rhinoceros.

*Thirty years ago... scientists here developed the A-bomb and changed the course of history. Today, the town that grave birth to the Atomic Age is helping to nurture the energy era.*

# Los Alamos: The Atomic City in a New Era

By Grace Lichtenstein

LOS ALAMOS, N.M., Nov. 16 (NYT)—At first, it looks like just another clean suburban town. Ranch houses, schools, tennis courts and shopping centers dot the landscape. A new county office building sits atop the flat mesa high in the mountains of northern New Mexico that local people still refer to as "the hill." Everything seems in order.

Why, then, is it so disquieting to drive up the winding road into this isolated community surrounded by pine forests and steep, scenic canyons 34 miles from Santa Fe?

Perhaps it is because of the drab barracks-style apartments in the center of town. Or the signs everywhere identifying its 47 fallout shelters. Or the black plastic squares that the workers in the laboratories wear on their collars—dosimeter badges that record radiation doses.

Perhaps it is the irony implicit in the official "Scenic Historical Marker" on the approach road that says: "Los Alamos, the Atomic City, birthplace of the Atomic Age and A-bomb... site of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and Museum—food, lodging... 18-hole championship golf course, picnic areas and other sports facilities."

## Energy Research

Thirty years ago, working in the deepest secrecy, scientists here developed the A-bomb and changed the course of history. Today, the town that gave birth to the Atomic Age is helping to nurture the energy era.

The laboratories still devote more than half their effort to weapons research. But as a direct result of the Arab oil embargo, an increasing share of the work, carried out by 5,000 people employed by the University of California under confract to the federal government, is in the energy field.

According to Kenneth Braziel, area director of the Energy Resources and Development Administration, Los Alamos, along with the government's other labs, is a "vital installation," seeking technological answers to the problems of nuclear fission, fusion, solar, geothermal and other nonfossil-fuel energy sources.

In an interview, Dr. Edward Hammel, head of energy programs, said that the Los Alamos laboratory was spending $70 million this year on energy research. Most of it is still in the nuclear field, but he called that "an accident of history," predicting that by 1985 at least half the effort would be in nonnuclear areas.

"It started out with a single mission—to create a bomb," Dr. Braziel said. "It's now a truly multipurpose laboratory, nor will the diversity be confined to energy."

As the research has changed, so has the town. But because of its legacy as "the best kept secret of World War II," Los Alamos has grown into a wealthy, unusual community whose sole reason for being is government research. "We see no way the town can ever become 'normal'," Dr. Braziel remarked.

In the beginning, it was nothing more than an exclusive ranch school for boys. Searching for a remote spot to carry out research on a nuclear bomb, Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, the physicist who became director of the A-bomb lab, chose Los Alamos in 1943, partly because he had often visited the school on horseback from his summer home not far away.

For two years, some of the best scientific minds in the world labored in hastily built shacks, tents and laboratories on the muddy mesa to unlock the secret of nuclear fission.

Officially, the town did not exist. Furniture was delivered to a post-office box in Santa Fe. Mail was censored. The word "physicist" was banned; everyone was called an engineer.

Many of the nonscientists on "the hill" did not know what their colleagues were doing. Right up until President Truman's announcement of the bombing of Hiroshima, curious Santa Fe residents believed the "engineers" were developing a new submarine.

## A Number

Raemer Schreiber was there from the start. A nuclear physicist, he arrived in 1943 with his wife and 16-month-old baby. Like everyone else there, he had a driver's license issued to a number, not a person.

After the war, Mr. Schreiber was among those who decided to remain, because of the "heady atmosphere" and because he could not envision going back to the routine of college teaching. Eventually, he became deputy director of the lab until retiring last year.

Growing up in the sealed-off mountain village was "kind of strange," according to Stephen Carroll, now an assistant city planner, who came here at the age of 12 in 1945 with his parents. But, he added, "Kids thought it was status to live here. We were junior elitists. Like when we had to go down to the gate to vouch for relatives so nobody would think they were Commie pinko fascist spies."

The sense of isolation and elitism persists to this day. Nor is it without foundation. Los Alamos has about 1,000 PhDs in its current population of 17,000. The median family income of $15,273 is among the highest in the nation. The high school, which offers advanced physics and Russian among its courses, usually sends more than 70 per cent of its graduates to college.

The town has very little crime because, as the police chief, Robert Fisher, noted, "we're off the beaten path; transient traffic is very low and there are no slum areas." Moreover, there are two police forces—35 ordinary police officers and more than 200 members of the federal security force that guards the laboratories.



Cher and Gregg ... off again.

UPI

# PEOPLE: *Now It's Gregg's Turn: He Wants to Divorce Cher*

This time, rock musician Gregg Allman, 27, says his on-again-off-again four-month marriage to television entertainer Cher Bono, 29, is "irretrievably broken" and he wants a divorce. He filed a two-page petition in a Macon, Ga., court on Friday requesting a divorce "by publication." Court officials said the divorce will be granted in 90 days if there are no objections. Cher's press agent said in Los Angeles: "This is really the first she's heard about it." Allman and Cher were married in Las Vegas on June 30, three days after Cher divorced her longtime husband and singing partner, Sonny Bono. Nine days later, she said she was divorcing Allman, but she dropped the action Aug. 1. An Allman spokesman said at the time that it was a misunderstanding.

* * *

Inspired by revelations of the $4,000 meal in Paris for Craig Claiborne of The New York Times, the New York Daily News disclosed in its Sunday editions that one of its reporters feasted at a New York delicatessen for $3.55. Donald Singleton challenged the J & M Delicatessen to give him the best meal its chef could prepare. He ended up with the specialty of the house—stuffed pepper and two vegetables "and a little heartburn." The J & M cannot serve wine so Singleton settled for a can of pineapple soda. The $3.55 included a 40-cent pack of cigars. "How can I describe such a meal?" he wrote. "Words come to mind, but they are all either totally inadequate or clearly libelous. Perhaps the best description is the one forming itself in my stomach right now. It gathers. It rises to the surface. I don't know how to spell it, but I'll come as close as I can: Urrrppp."

* * *

Former Army Lt. William Calley jr. has offered to help in Governor Georgo Wallace's presidential campaign. But he is not on the Wallace payroll and has merely been thanked for his offer "like anyone else," Wallace Press Secretary Billy Joe Camp said Friday. Camp said Calley recently dropped by Wallace's campaign headquarters in Montgomery, Ala., and offered to work for the campaign. Wallace was a Calley supporter while Calley awaited trial in 1971 in connection with the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. Calley was convicted of killing at least 22 unarmed civilians at the Vietnamese hamlet. A federal judge overturned the conviction, but an appeals court later reversed that decision. Calley is free on parole. The Army has no plans to imprison him.

* * *

In Paris Jean Marin, former head of the French news agency Agence France-Presse, was invested as an Honorary Knight of the Order of the British Empire in a ceremony on Friday. He is remembered for his Free French broadcasts from London during World War II.

* * *

An 85-year-old former jewel thief, who operated on Long Island in the 1920s and served 19 years in New York State prisons, was honored as "veteran of the year" at the Veterans' Day dinner in Worcester, Mass. Arthur Barry, a Silver Star winner in World War I, was chosen for his work with veterans' groups in that city.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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MESSAGES, NOV. 15

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